
By: Chairman, Economic Matters Committee (Commission on Uniform State Laws)

Requested: August 1, 1995

Introduced and read first time: January 10, 1996

Assigned to: Economic Matters

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

2 **Uniform Commercial Code - Negotiable Instruments - Revision**

3 FOR the purpose of adopting the revised Title 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code;
4 altering certain requirements, prohibitions, and authorizations with regard to
5 negotiable instruments; providing for a certain statute of limitations for actions
6 arising under Title 3; amending Title 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code to provide
7 for truncation agreements between banks, a statute of limitations, and certain
8 warranties; making certain conforming changes to certain titles of the Uniform
9 Commercial Code; defining and redefining certain terms; providing for a delayed
10 effective date; and generally relating to the law concerning negotiable instruments.

11 BY repealing

12 Article - Commercial Law
13 Section 3-101 through 3-805, inclusive, and the title "Title 3. Commercial Paper";
14 and 4-109, 4-205, 4-207, and 4-211
15 Annotated Code of Maryland
16 (1992 Replacement Volume and 1995 Supplement)

17 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

18 Article - Commercial Law
19 Section 1-201(20), (24), and (43), 1-207, 2-511(3), 4-101, 4-102, 4-103, 4-104,
20 4-105, 4-106, 4-107, 4-108, 4-201, 4-202, 4-203, 4-204, 4-206, 4-208, 4-209,
21 4-210, 4-212, 4-213, 4-214, 4-301 through 4-403, inclusive, and 4-405 through
22 4-504, inclusive
23 Annotated Code of Maryland
24 (1992 Replacement Volume and 1995 Supplement)

25 BY adding to

26 Article - Commercial Law
27 Section 3-101 through 3-119, inclusive, to be under the new subtitle "Subtitle 1.
28 General Provisions and Definitions"; 3-201 through 3-207, inclusive, to be
29 under the new subtitle "Subtitle 2. Negotiation, Transfer, and Indorsement";
30 3-301 through 3-312, inclusive, to be under the new subtitle "Subtitle 3.
31 Enforcement of Instruments"; 3-401 through 3-420, inclusive, to be under the

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1 new subtitle "Subtitle 4. Liability of Parties"; 3-501 through 3-505, inclusive,
2 to be under the new subtitle "Subtitle 5. Dishonor"; 3-601 through 3-605,
3 inclusive, to be under the new subtitle "Subtitle 6. Discharge and Payment";
4 and the new title "Title 3. Negotiable Instruments"; and 4-106, 4-110, 4-111,
5 4-205, 4-207, 4-208, 4-209, and 4-213
6 Annotated Code of Maryland
7 (1992 Replacement Volume and 1995 Supplement)

8 BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
9 Article - Commercial Law
10 Section 4-404
11 Annotated Code of Maryland
12 (1992 Replacement Volume and 1995 Supplement)

13 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
14 MARYLAND, That Section(s) 3-101 through 3-805, inclusive, and the title "Title 3.
15 Commercial Paper" of Article - Commercial Law of the Annotated Code of Maryland be
16 repealed.

17 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Laws of Maryland
18 read as follows:

19 **Article - Commercial Law**

20 1-201.

21 Subject to additional definitions contained in the subsequent titles of this article
22 which are applicable to specific titles or subtitles thereof, and unless the context
23 otherwise requires, in Titles 1 through 10 of this article:

24 (20) "Holder" [means a person who is in possession of a document of title or an
25 instrument or a certificated investment security drawn, issued or indorsed to him or his
26 order or to bearer or in blank] WITH RESPECT TO A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT,
27 MEANS THE PERSON IN POSSESSION IF THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO BEARER
28 OR, IN THE CASE OF AN INSTRUMENT PAYABLE TO AN IDENTIFIED PERSON, IF THE
29 IDENTIFIED PERSON IS IN POSSESSION. "HOLDER" WITH RESPECT TO A DOCUMENT
30 OF TITLE MEANS THE PERSON IN POSSESSION IF THE GOODS ARE DELIVERABLE TO
31 BEARER OR TO THE ORDER OF THE PERSON IN POSSESSION.

32 (24) "Money" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a domestic
33 or foreign government [as a part of its currency] AND INCLUDES A MONETARY UNIT
34 OF ACCOUNT ESTABLISHED BY AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OR BY
35 AGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO OR MORE NATIONS.

36 (43) "Unauthorized signature [or indorsement]" means one made without actual,
37 implied or apparent authority and includes a forgery.

38 1-207.

39 (1) A party who with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises
40 performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other

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1 party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as "without prejudice,"
2 "under protest" or the like are sufficient.

3 (2) SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO AN ACCORD AND
4 SATISFACTION.

5 2-511.

6 (3) Subject to the provisions of Titles 1 through 10 of this article on the effect of
7 an instrument on an obligation [(§ 3-802)] (§ 3-310), payment by check is conditional and
8 is defeated as between the parties by dishonor of the check on due presentment.

9 TITLE 3. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

10 SUBTITLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

11 3-101.

12 THIS TITLE MAY BE CITED AS MARYLAND UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE -
13 NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

14 3-102.

15 (A) THIS TITLE APPLIES TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. IT DOES NOT APPLY
16 TO MONEY, TO PAYMENT ORDERS GOVERNED BY TITLE 4A, OR TO SECURITIES
17 GOVERNED BY TITLE 8.

18 (B) IF THERE IS CONFLICT BETWEEN THIS TITLE AND TITLE 4 OR 9, TITLES 4
19 AND 9 GOVERN.

20 (C) REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL
21 RESERVE SYSTEM AND OPERATING CIRCULARS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
22 SUPERSEDE ANY INCONSISTENT PROVISION OF THIS TITLE TO THE EXTENT OF THE
23 INCONSISTENCY.

24 3-103.

25 (A) IN THIS TITLE:

26 (1) "ACCEPTOR" MEANS A DRAWEE WHO HAS ACCEPTED A DRAFT.

27 (2) "DRAWEE" MEANS A PERSON ORDERED IN A DRAFT TO MAKE
28 PAYMENT.

29 (3) "DRAWER" MEANS A PERSON WHO SIGNS OR IS IDENTIFIED IN A
30 DRAFT AS A PERSON ORDERING PAYMENT.

31 (4) "GOOD FAITH" MEANS HONESTY IN FACT AND THE OBSERVANCE OF
32 REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS OF FAIR DEALING.

33 (5) "MAKER" MEANS A PERSON WHO SIGNS OR IS IDENTIFIED IN A NOTE
34 AS A PERSON UNDERTAKING TO PAY.

35 (6) "ORDER" MEANS A WRITTEN INSTRUCTION TO PAY MONEY SIGNED
36 BY THE PERSON GIVING THE INSTRUCTION. THE INSTRUCTION MAY BE ADDRESSED

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1 TO ANY PERSON, INCLUDING THE PERSON GIVING THE INSTRUCTION, OR TO ONE
2 OR MORE PERSONS JOINTLY OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE BUT NOT IN SUCCESSION. AN
3 AUTHORIZATION TO PAY IS NOT AN ORDER UNLESS THE PERSON AUTHORIZED TO
4 PAY IS ALSO INSTRUCTED TO PAY.

5 (7) "ORDINARY CARE" IN THE CASE OF A PERSON ENGAGED IN
6 BUSINESS MEANS OBSERVANCE OF REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS,
7 PREVAILING IN THE AREA IN WHICH THE PERSON IS LOCATED, WITH RESPECT TO
8 THE BUSINESS IN WHICH THE PERSON IS ENGAGED. IN THE CASE OF A BANK THAT
9 TAKES AN INSTRUMENT FOR PROCESSING FOR COLLECTION OR PAYMENT BY
10 AUTOMATED MEANS, REASONABLE COMMERCIAL STANDARDS DO NOT REQUIRE
11 THE BANK TO EXAMINE THE INSTRUMENT IF THE FAILURE TO EXAMINE DOES NOT
12 VIOLATE THE BANK'S PRESCRIBED PROCEDURES AND THE BANK'S PROCEDURES DO
13 NOT VARY UNREASONABLY FROM GENERAL BANKING USAGE NOT DISAPPROVED
14 BY THIS TITLE OR TITLE 4.

15 (8) "PARTY" MEANS A PARTY TO AN INSTRUMENT.

16 (9) "PROMISE" MEANS A WRITTEN UNDERTAKING TO PAY MONEY
17 SIGNED BY THE PERSON UNDERTAKING TO PAY. AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AN
18 OBLIGATION BY THE OBLIGOR IS NOT A PROMISE UNLESS THE OBLIGOR ALSO
19 UNDERTAKES TO PAY THE OBLIGATION.

20 (10) "PROVE" WITH RESPECT TO A FACT MEANS TO MEET THE BURDEN
21 OF ESTABLISHING THE FACT (§ 1-201(8)).

22 (11) "REMITTER" MEANS A PERSON WHO PURCHASES AN INSTRUMENT
23 FROM ITS ISSUER IF THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO AN IDENTIFIED PERSON
24 OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER.

25 (B) OTHER DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO THIS TITLE AND THE SECTIONS IN
26 WHICH THEY APPEAR ARE:

- 27 "ACCEPTANCE" § 3-409
- 28 "ACCOMMODATED PARTY" § 3-419
- 29 "ACCOMMODATION PARTY" § 3-419
- 30 "ALTERATION" § 3-407
- 31 "ANOMALOUS INDORSEMENT" § 3-205
- 32 "BLANK INDORSEMENT" § 3-205
- 33 "CASHIER'S CHECK" § 3-104
- 34 "CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT" § 3-104
- 35 "CERTIFIED CHECK" § 3-409
- 36 "CHECK" § 3-104
- 37 "CONSIDERATION" § 3-303
- 38 "DRAFT" § 3-104
- 39 "HOLDER IN DUE COURSE" § 3-302
- 40 "INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT" § 3-115
- 41 "INDORSEMENT" § 3-204
- 42 "INDORSER" § 3-204
- 43 "INSTRUMENT" § 3-104
- 44 "ISSUE" § 3-105

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1	"ISSUER"	§ 3-105	
2	"NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT"		§ 3-104
3	"NEGOTIATION"	§ 3-201	
4	"NOTE"	§ 3-104	
5	"PAYABLE AT A DEFINITE TIME"		§ 3-108
6	"PAYABLE ON DEMAND"	§ 3-108	
7	"PAYABLE TO BEARER"	§ 3-109	
8	"PAYABLE TO ORDER"	§ 3-109	
9	"PAYMENT"	§ 3-602	
10	"PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE"		§ 3-301
11	"PRESENTMENT"	§ 3-501	
12	"REACQUISITION"	§ 3-207	
13	"SPECIAL INDORSEMENT"		§ 3-205
14	"TELLER'S CHECK"	§ 3-104	
15	"TRANSFER OF INSTRUMENT"		§ 3-203
16	"TRAVELER'S CHECK"	§ 3-104	
17	"VALUE"	§ 3-303	

18 (C) THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS IN OTHER TITLES APPLY TO THIS TITLE:

19	"BANK"	§ 4-105	
20	"BANKING DAY"	§ 4-104	
21	"CLEARING HOUSE"	§ 4-104	
22	"COLLECTING BANK"	§ 4-105	
23	"DEPOSITARY BANK"	§ 4-105	
24	"DOCUMENTARY DRAFT"	§ 4-104	
25	"INTERMEDIARY BANK"	§ 4-105	
26	"ITEM"	§ 4-104	
27	"PAYOR BANK"	§ 4-105	
28	"SUSPENDS PAYMENTS"	§ 4-104	

29 (D) IN ADDITION, TITLE 1 CONTAINS GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES
30 OF CONSTRUCTION AND INTERPRETATION APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT THIS TITLE.

31 3-104.

32 (A) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (C) AND (D), "NEGOTIABLE
33 INSTRUMENT" MEANS AN UNCONDITIONAL PROMISE OR ORDER TO PAY A FIXED
34 AMOUNT OF MONEY, WITH OR WITHOUT INTEREST OR OTHER CHARGES DESCRIBED
35 IN THE PROMISE OR ORDER, IF IT:

36 (1) IS PAYABLE TO BEARER OR TO ORDER AT THE TIME IT IS ISSUED OR
37 FIRST COMES INTO POSSESSION OF A HOLDER;

38 (2) IS PAYABLE ON DEMAND OR AT A DEFINITE TIME; AND

39 (3) DOES NOT STATE ANY OTHER UNDERTAKING OR INSTRUCTION BY
40 THE PERSON PROMISING OR ORDERING PAYMENT TO DO ANY ACT IN ADDITION TO
41 THE PAYMENT OF MONEY, BUT THE PROMISE OR ORDER MAY CONTAIN (I) AN
42 UNDERTAKING OR POWER TO GIVE, MAINTAIN, OR PROTECT COLLATERAL TO
43 SECURE PAYMENT, (II) AN AUTHORIZATION OR POWER TO THE HOLDER TO
44 CONFESS JUDGMENT OR REALIZE ON OR DISPOSE OF COLLATERAL, OR (III) A

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1 WAIVER OF THE BENEFIT OF ANY LAW INTENDED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OR
2 PROTECTION OF AN OBLIGOR.

3 (B) "INSTRUMENT" MEANS A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

4 (C) AN ORDER THAT MEETS ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION (A),
5 EXCEPT PARAGRAPH (1), AND OTHERWISE FALLS WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF
6 "CHECK" IN SUBSECTION (F) IS A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT AND A CHECK.

7 (D) A PROMISE OR ORDER OTHER THAN A CHECK IS NOT AN INSTRUMENT IF,
8 AT THE TIME IT IS ISSUED OR FIRST COMES INTO POSSESSION OF A HOLDER, IT
9 CONTAINS A CONSPICUOUS STATEMENT, HOWEVER EXPRESSED, TO THE EFFECT
10 THAT THE PROMISE OR ORDER IS NOT NEGOTIABLE OR IS NOT AN INSTRUMENT
11 GOVERNED BY THIS TITLE.

12 (E) AN INSTRUMENT IS A "NOTE" IF IT IS A PROMISE AND IS A "DRAFT" IF IT
13 IS AN ORDER. IF AN INSTRUMENT FALLS WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF BOTH "NOTE"
14 AND "DRAFT", A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT MAY TREAT IT
15 AS EITHER.

16 (F) "CHECK" MEANS (I) A DRAFT, OTHER THAN A DOCUMENTARY DRAFT,
17 PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND DRAWN ON A BANK OR (II) A CASHIER'S CHECK OR
18 TELLER'S CHECK. AN INSTRUMENT MAY BE A CHECK EVEN THOUGH IT IS
19 DESCRIBED ON ITS FACE BY ANOTHER TERM, SUCH AS "MONEY ORDER".

20 (G) "CASHIER'S CHECK" MEANS A DRAFT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THE
21 DRAWER AND DRAWEE ARE THE SAME BANK OR BRANCHES OF THE SAME BANK.

22 (H) "TELLER'S CHECK" MEANS A DRAFT DRAWN BY A BANK (I) ON ANOTHER
23 BANK, OR (II) PAYABLE AT OR THROUGH A BANK.

24 (I) "TRAVELER'S CHECK" MEANS AN INSTRUMENT THAT (I) IS PAYABLE ON
25 DEMAND, (II) IS DRAWN ON OR PAYABLE AT OR THROUGH A BANK, (III) IS
26 DESIGNATED BY THE TERM "TRAVELER'S CHECK" OR BY A SUBSTANTIALLY
27 SIMILAR TERM, AND (IV) REQUIRES, AS A CONDITION TO PAYMENT, A
28 COUNTERSIGNATURE BY A PERSON WHOSE SPECIMEN SIGNATURE APPEARS ON THE
29 INSTRUMENT.

30 (J) "CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT" MEANS AN INSTRUMENT CONTAINING AN
31 ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY A BANK THAT A SUM OF MONEY HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY
32 THE BANK AND A PROMISE BY THE BANK TO REPAY THE SUM OF MONEY. A
33 CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IS A NOTE OF THE BANK.

34 3-105.

35 (A) "ISSUE" MEANS THE FIRST DELIVERY OF AN INSTRUMENT BY THE MAKER
36 OR DRAWER, WHETHER TO A HOLDER OR NONHOLDER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF
37 GIVING RIGHTS ON THE INSTRUMENT TO ANY PERSON.

38 (B) AN UNISSUED INSTRUMENT, OR AN UNISSUED INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT
39 THAT IS COMPLETED, IS BINDING ON THE MAKER OR DRAWER, BUT NONISSUANCE
40 IS A DEFENSE. AN INSTRUMENT THAT IS CONDITIONALLY ISSUED OR IS ISSUED FOR

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1 A SPECIAL PURPOSE IS BINDING ON THE MAKER OR DRAWER, BUT FAILURE OF THE
2 CONDITION OR SPECIAL PURPOSE TO BE FULFILLED IS A DEFENSE.

3 (C) "ISSUER" APPLIES TO ISSUED AND UNISSUED INSTRUMENTS AND MEANS
4 A MAKER OR DRAWER OF AN INSTRUMENT.

5 3-106.

6 (A) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION, FOR THE PURPOSES OF § 3-104(A),
7 A PROMISE OR ORDER IS UNCONDITIONAL UNLESS IT STATES (I) AN EXPRESS
8 CONDITION TO PAYMENT, (II) THAT THE PROMISE OR ORDER IS SUBJECT TO OR
9 GOVERNED BY ANOTHER WRITING, OR (III) THAT RIGHTS OR OBLIGATIONS WITH
10 RESPECT TO THE PROMISE OR ORDER ARE STATED IN ANOTHER WRITING. A
11 REFERENCE TO ANOTHER WRITING DOES NOT OF ITSELF MAKE THE PROMISE OR
12 ORDER CONDITIONAL.

13 (B) A PROMISE OR ORDER IS NOT MADE CONDITIONAL (I) BY A REFERENCE
14 TO ANOTHER WRITING FOR A STATEMENT OF RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO
15 COLLATERAL, PREPAYMENT, OR ACCELERATION, OR (II) BECAUSE PAYMENT IS
16 LIMITED TO RESORT TO A PARTICULAR FUND OR SOURCE.

17 (C) IF A PROMISE OR ORDER REQUIRES, AS A CONDITION TO PAYMENT, A
18 COUNTERSIGNATURE BY A PERSON WHOSE SPECIMEN SIGNATURE APPEARS ON THE
19 PROMISE OR ORDER, THE CONDITION DOES NOT MAKE THE PROMISE OR ORDER
20 CONDITIONAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF § 3-104(A). IF THE PERSON WHOSE SPECIMEN
21 SIGNATURE APPEARS ON AN INSTRUMENT FAILS TO COUNTERSIGN THE
22 INSTRUMENT, THE FAILURE TO COUNTERSIGN IS A DEFENSE TO THE OBLIGATION
23 OF THE ISSUER, BUT THE FAILURE DOES NOT PREVENT A TRANSFEREE OF THE
24 INSTRUMENT FROM BECOMING A HOLDER OF THE INSTRUMENT.

25 (D) IF A PROMISE OR ORDER AT THE TIME IT IS ISSUED OR FIRST COMES INTO
26 POSSESSION OF A HOLDER CONTAINS A STATEMENT, REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE
27 STATUTORY OR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, TO THE EFFECT THAT THE RIGHTS OF A
28 HOLDER OR TRANSFEREE ARE SUBJECT TO CLAIMS OR DEFENSES THAT THE ISSUER
29 COULD ASSERT AGAINST THE ORIGINAL PAYEE, THE PROMISE OR ORDER IS NOT
30 THEREBY MADE CONDITIONAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF § 3-104(A); BUT IF THE
31 PROMISE OR ORDER IS AN INSTRUMENT, THERE CANNOT BE A HOLDER IN DUE
32 COURSE OF THE INSTRUMENT.

33 3-107.

34 UNLESS THE INSTRUMENT OTHERWISE PROVIDES, AN INSTRUMENT THAT
35 STATES THE AMOUNT PAYABLE IN FOREIGN MONEY MAY BE PAID IN THE FOREIGN
36 MONEY OR IN AN EQUIVALENT AMOUNT IN DOLLARS CALCULATED BY USING THE
37 CURRENT BANK-OFFERED SPOT RATE AT THE PLACE OF PAYMENT FOR THE
38 PURCHASE OF DOLLARS ON THE DAY ON WHICH THE INSTRUMENT IS PAID.

39 3-108.

40 (A) A PROMISE OR ORDER IS "PAYABLE ON DEMAND" IF IT (I) STATES THAT
41 IT IS PAYABLE ON DEMAND OR AT SIGHT, OR OTHERWISE INDICATES THAT IT IS

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1 PAYABLE AT THE WILL OF THE HOLDER, OR (II) DOES NOT STATE ANY TIME OF
2 PAYMENT.

3 (B) A PROMISE OR ORDER IS "PAYABLE AT A DEFINITE TIME" IF IT IS
4 PAYABLE ON ELAPSE OF A DEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME AFTER SIGHT OR
5 ACCEPTANCE OR AT A FIXED DATE OR DATES OR AT A TIME OR TIMES READILY
6 ASCERTAINABLE AT THE TIME THE PROMISE OR ORDER IS ISSUED, SUBJECT TO
7 RIGHTS OF (I) PREPAYMENT, (II) ACCELERATION, (III) EXTENSION AT THE OPTION
8 OF THE HOLDER, OR (IV) EXTENSION TO A FURTHER DEFINITE TIME AT THE OPTION
9 OF THE MAKER OR ACCEPTOR OR AUTOMATICALLY UPON OR AFTER A SPECIFIED
10 ACT OR EVENT.

11 (C) IF AN INSTRUMENT, PAYABLE AT A FIXED DATE, IS ALSO PAYABLE UPON
12 DEMAND MADE BEFORE THE FIXED DATE, THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE ON
13 DEMAND UNTIL THE FIXED DATE AND, IF DEMAND FOR PAYMENT IS NOT MADE
14 BEFORE THAT DATE, BECOMES PAYABLE AT A DEFINITE TIME ON THE FIXED DATE.

15 3-109.

16 (A) A PROMISE OR ORDER IS PAYABLE TO BEARER IF IT:

17 (1) STATES THAT IT IS PAYABLE TO BEARER OR TO THE ORDER OF
18 BEARER OR OTHERWISE INDICATES THAT THE PERSON IN POSSESSION OF THE
19 PROMISE OR ORDER IS ENTITLED TO PAYMENT;

20 (2) DOES NOT STATE A PAYEE; OR

21 (3) STATES THAT IT IS PAYABLE TO OR TO THE ORDER OF CASH OR
22 OTHERWISE INDICATES THAT IT IS NOT PAYABLE TO AN IDENTIFIED PERSON.

23 (B) A PROMISE OR ORDER THAT IS NOT PAYABLE TO BEARER IS PAYABLE TO
24 ORDER IF IT IS PAYABLE (I) TO THE ORDER OF AN IDENTIFIED PERSON OR (II) TO AN
25 IDENTIFIED PERSON OR ORDER. A PROMISE OR ORDER THAT IS PAYABLE TO
26 ORDER IS PAYABLE TO THE IDENTIFIED PERSON.

27 (C) AN INSTRUMENT PAYABLE TO BEARER MAY BECOME PAYABLE TO AN
28 IDENTIFIED PERSON IF IT IS SPECIALLY INDORSED PURSUANT TO § 3-205(A). AN
29 INSTRUMENT PAYABLE TO AN IDENTIFIED PERSON MAY BECOME PAYABLE TO
30 BEARER IF IT IS INDORSED IN BLANK PURSUANT TO § 3-205(B).

31 3-110.

32 (A) THE PERSON TO WHOM AN INSTRUMENT IS INITIALLY PAYABLE IS
33 DETERMINED BY THE INTENT OF THE PERSON, WHETHER OR NOT AUTHORIZED,
34 SIGNING AS, OR IN THE NAME OR BEHALF OF, THE ISSUER OF THE INSTRUMENT. THE
35 INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO THE PERSON INTENDED BY THE SIGNER EVEN IF THAT
36 PERSON IS IDENTIFIED IN THE INSTRUMENT BY A NAME OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION
37 THAT IS NOT THAT OF THE INTENDED PERSON. IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON SIGNS IN
38 THE NAME OR BEHALF OF THE ISSUER OF AN INSTRUMENT AND ALL THE SIGNERS
39 DO NOT INTEND THE SAME PERSON AS PAYEE, THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO
40 ANY PERSON INTENDED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE SIGNERS.

1 (B) IF THE SIGNATURE OF THE ISSUER OF AN INSTRUMENT IS MADE BY
2 AUTOMATED MEANS, SUCH AS A CHECK-WRITING MACHINE, THE PAYEE OF THE
3 INSTRUMENT IS DETERMINED BY THE INTENT OF THE PERSON WHO SUPPLIED THE
4 NAME OR IDENTIFICATION OF THE PAYEE, WHETHER OR NOT AUTHORIZED TO DO
5 SO.

6 (C) A PERSON TO WHOM AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE MAY BE IDENTIFIED IN
7 ANY WAY, INCLUDING BY NAME, IDENTIFYING NUMBER, OFFICE, OR ACCOUNT
8 NUMBER. FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING THE HOLDER OF AN INSTRUMENT,
9 THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

10 (1) IF AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO AN ACCOUNT AND THE
11 ACCOUNT IS IDENTIFIED ONLY BY NUMBER, THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO THE
12 PERSON TO WHOM THE ACCOUNT IS PAYABLE. IF AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO
13 AN ACCOUNT IDENTIFIED BY NUMBER AND BY THE NAME OF A PERSON, THE
14 INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO THE NAMED PERSON, WHETHER OR NOT THAT PERSON
15 IS THE OWNER OF THE ACCOUNT IDENTIFIED BY NUMBER.

16 (2) IF AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO:

17 (I) A TRUST, AN ESTATE, OR A PERSON DESCRIBED AS TRUSTEE
18 OR REPRESENTATIVE OF A TRUST OR ESTATE, THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO
19 THE TRUSTEE, THE REPRESENTATIVE, OR A SUCCESSOR OF EITHER, WHETHER OR
20 NOT THE BENEFICIARY OR ESTATE IS ALSO NAMED;

21 (II) A PERSON DESCRIBED AS AGENT OR SIMILAR
22 REPRESENTATIVE OF A NAMED OR IDENTIFIED PERSON, THE INSTRUMENT IS
23 PAYABLE TO THE REPRESENTED PERSON, THE REPRESENTATIVE, OR A SUCCESSOR
24 OF THE REPRESENTATIVE;

25 (III) A FUND OR ORGANIZATION THAT IS NOT A LEGAL ENTITY,
26 THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
27 FUND OR ORGANIZATION; OR

28 (IV) AN OFFICE OR TO A PERSON DESCRIBED AS HOLDING AN
29 OFFICE, THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO THE NAMED PERSON, THE INCUMBENT OF
30 THE OFFICE, OR A SUCCESSOR TO THE INCUMBENT.

31 (D) IF AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO TWO OR MORE PERSONS
32 ALTERNATIVELY, IT IS PAYABLE TO ANY OF THEM AND MAY BE NEGOTIATED,
33 DISCHARGED, OR ENFORCED BY ANY OR ALL OF THEM IN POSSESSION OF THE
34 INSTRUMENT. IF AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO TWO OR MORE PERSONS NOT
35 ALTERNATIVELY, IT IS PAYABLE TO ALL OF THEM AND MAY BE NEGOTIATED,
36 DISCHARGED, OR ENFORCED ONLY BY ALL OF THEM. IF AN INSTRUMENT PAYABLE
37 TO TWO OR MORE PERSONS IS AMBIGUOUS AS TO WHETHER IT IS PAYABLE TO THE
38 PERSONS ALTERNATIVELY, THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO THE PERSONS
39 ALTERNATIVELY.

40 3-111.

41 EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR ITEMS IN TITLE 4, AN INSTRUMENT IS
42 PAYABLE AT THE PLACE OF PAYMENT STATED IN THE INSTRUMENT. IF NO PLACE OF

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1 PAYMENT IS STATED, AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE AT THE ADDRESS OF THE
2 DRAWEE OR MAKER STATED IN THE INSTRUMENT. IF NO ADDRESS IS STATED, THE
3 PLACE OF PAYMENT IS THE PLACE OF BUSINESS OF THE DRAWEE OR MAKER. IF A
4 DRAWEE OR MAKER HAS MORE THAN ONE PLACE OF BUSINESS, THE PLACE OF
5 PAYMENT IS ANY PLACE OF BUSINESS OF THE DRAWEE OR MAKER CHOSEN BY THE
6 PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT. IF THE DRAWEE OR MAKER HAS
7 NO PLACE OF BUSINESS, THE PLACE OF PAYMENT IS THE RESIDENCE OF THE
8 DRAWEE OR MAKER.

9 3-112.

10 (A) UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE INSTRUMENT, (I) AN INSTRUMENT
11 IS NOT PAYABLE WITH INTEREST, AND (II) INTEREST ON AN INTEREST-BEARING
12 INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE FROM THE DATE OF THE INSTRUMENT.

13 (B) INTEREST MAY BE STATED IN AN INSTRUMENT AS A FIXED OR VARIABLE
14 AMOUNT OF MONEY OR IT MAY BE EXPRESSED AS A FIXED OR VARIABLE RATE OR
15 RATES. THE AMOUNT OR RATE OF INTEREST MAY BE STATED OR DESCRIBED IN THE
16 INSTRUMENT IN ANY MANNER AND MAY REQUIRE REFERENCE TO INFORMATION
17 NOT CONTAINED IN THE INSTRUMENT. IF AN INSTRUMENT PROVIDES FOR
18 INTEREST, BUT THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAYABLE CANNOT BE ASCERTAINED
19 FROM THE DESCRIPTION, INTEREST IS PAYABLE AT THE JUDGMENT RATE IN EFFECT
20 AT THE PLACE OF PAYMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT AND AT THE TIME INTEREST
21 FIRST ACCRUES.

22 3-113.

23 (A) AN INSTRUMENT MAY BE ANTEDATED OR POSTDATED. THE DATE
24 STATED DETERMINES THE TIME OF PAYMENT IF THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE AT A
25 FIXED PERIOD AFTER DATE. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN § 4-401(C), AN INSTRUMENT
26 PAYABLE ON DEMAND IS NOT PAYABLE BEFORE THE DATE OF THE INSTRUMENT.

27 (B) IF AN INSTRUMENT IS UNDATED, ITS DATE IS THE DATE OF ITS ISSUE OR,
28 IN THE CASE OF AN UNISSUED INSTRUMENT, THE DATE IT FIRST COMES INTO
29 POSSESSION OF A HOLDER.

30 3-114.

31 IF AN INSTRUMENT CONTAINS CONTRADICTORY TERMS, TYPEWRITTEN TERMS
32 PREVAIL OVER PRINTED TERMS, HANDWRITTEN TERMS PREVAIL OVER BOTH, AND
33 WORDS PREVAIL OVER NUMBERS.

34 3-115.

35 (A) "INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT" MEANS A SIGNED WRITING, WHETHER OR
36 NOT ISSUED BY THE SIGNER, THE CONTENTS OF WHICH SHOW AT THE TIME OF
37 SIGNING THAT IT IS INCOMPLETE BUT THAT THE SIGNER INTENDED IT TO BE
38 COMPLETED BY THE ADDITION OF WORDS OR NUMBERS.

39 (B) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (C), IF AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT IS AN
40 INSTRUMENT UNDER § 3-104, IT MAY BE ENFORCED ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS IF IT
41 IS NOT COMPLETED, OR ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS AS AUGMENTED BY
42 COMPLETION. IF AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT IS NOT AN INSTRUMENT UNDER §

11

1 3-104, BUT, AFTER COMPLETION, THE REQUIREMENTS OF § 3-104 ARE MET, THE
2 INSTRUMENT MAY BE ENFORCED ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS AS AUGMENTED BY
3 COMPLETION.

4 (C) IF WORDS OR NUMBERS ARE ADDED TO AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT
5 WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF THE SIGNER, THERE IS AN ALTERATION OF THE
6 INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT UNDER § 3-407.

7 (D) THE BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING THAT WORDS OR NUMBERS WERE
8 ADDED TO AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF THE SIGNER IS
9 ON THE PERSON ASSERTING THE LACK OF AUTHORITY.

10 3-116.

11 (A) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE INSTRUMENT, TWO OR MORE
12 PERSONS WHO HAVE THE SAME LIABILITY ON AN INSTRUMENT AS MAKERS,
13 DRAWERS, ACCEPTORS, INDORSERS WHO INDORSE AS JOINT PAYEES, OR
14 ANOMALOUS INDORSERS ARE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY LIABLE IN THE CAPACITY
15 IN WHICH THEY SIGN.

16 (B) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN § 3-419(E) OR BY AGREEMENT OF THE AFFECTED
17 PARTIES, A PARTY HAVING JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY WHO PAYS THE
18 INSTRUMENT IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE FROM ANY PARTY HAVING THE SAME JOINT
19 AND SEVERAL LIABILITY CONTRIBUTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW.

20 (C) DISCHARGE OF ONE PARTY HAVING JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY BY A
21 PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT DOES NOT AFFECT THE RIGHT
22 UNDER SUBSECTION (B) OF A PARTY HAVING THE SAME JOINT AND SEVERAL
23 LIABILITY TO RECEIVE CONTRIBUTION FROM THE PARTY DISCHARGED.

24 3-117.

25 SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAW REGARDING EXCLUSION OF PROOF OF
26 CONTEMPORANEOUS OR PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS, THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO
27 AN INSTRUMENT TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT MAY BE MODIFIED, SUPPLEMENTED, OR
28 NULLIFIED BY A SEPARATE AGREEMENT OF THE OBLIGOR AND A PERSON
29 ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT, IF THE INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED OR THE
30 OBLIGATION IS INCURRED IN RELIANCE ON THE AGREEMENT OR AS PART OF THE
31 SAME TRANSACTION GIVING RISE TO THE AGREEMENT. TO THE EXTENT AN
32 OBLIGATION IS MODIFIED, SUPPLEMENTED, OR NULLIFIED BY AN AGREEMENT
33 UNDER THIS SECTION, THE AGREEMENT IS A DEFENSE TO THE OBLIGATION.

34 3-118.

35 (A) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (E), AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE
36 OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY A NOTE PAYABLE AT A DEFINITE TIME MUST BE
37 COMMENCED WITHIN 6 YEARS AFTER THE DUE DATE OR DATES STATED IN THE
38 NOTE OR, IF A DUE DATE IS ACCELERATED, WITHIN 6 YEARS AFTER THE
39 ACCELERATED DUE DATE.

40 (B) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (D) OR (E), IF DEMAND FOR
41 PAYMENT IS MADE TO THE MAKER OF A NOTE PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AN ACTION
42 TO ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY THE NOTE MUST BE

12

1 COMMENCED WITHIN 6 YEARS AFTER THE DEMAND. IF NO DEMAND FOR PAYMENT
2 IS MADE TO THE MAKER, AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE NOTE IS BARRED IF NEITHER
3 PRINCIPAL NOR INTEREST ON THE NOTE HAS BEEN PAID FOR A CONTINUOUS
4 PERIOD OF 10 YEARS.

5 (C) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (D), AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE
6 OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO AN UNACCEPTED DRAFT TO PAY THE DRAFT MUST BE
7 COMMENCED WITHIN 3 YEARS AFTER DISHONOR OF THE DRAFT OR 10 YEARS
8 AFTER THE DATE OF THE DRAFT, WHICHEVER PERIOD EXPIRES FIRST.

9 (D) AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION OF THE ACCEPTOR OF A
10 CERTIFIED CHECK OR THE ISSUER OF A TELLER'S CHECK, CASHIER'S CHECK, OR
11 TRAVELER'S CHECK MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN 3 YEARS AFTER DEMAND FOR
12 PAYMENT IS MADE TO THE ACCEPTOR OR ISSUER, AS THE CASE MAY BE.

13 (E) AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO A
14 CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN
15 6 YEARS AFTER DEMAND FOR PAYMENT IS MADE TO THE MAKER, BUT IF THE
16 INSTRUMENT STATES A DUE DATE AND THE MAKER IS NOT REQUIRED TO PAY
17 BEFORE THAT DATE, THE 6-YEAR PERIOD BEGINS WHEN A DEMAND FOR PAYMENT
18 IS IN EFFECT AND THE DUE DATE HAS PASSED.

19 (F) AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY AN
20 ACCEPTED DRAFT, OTHER THAN A CERTIFIED CHECK, MUST BE COMMENCED (I)
21 WITHIN 6 YEARS AFTER THE DUE DATE OR DATES STATED IN THE DRAFT OR
22 ACCEPTANCE IF THE OBLIGATION OF THE ACCEPTOR IS PAYABLE AT A DEFINITE
23 TIME, OR (II) WITHIN 6 YEARS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ACCEPTANCE IF THE
24 OBLIGATION OF THE ACCEPTOR IS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

25 (G) UNLESS GOVERNED BY OTHER LAW REGARDING CLAIMS FOR
26 INDEMNITY OR CONTRIBUTION, AN ACTION (I) FOR CONVERSION OF AN
27 INSTRUMENT, FOR MONEY HAD AND RECEIVED, OR LIKE ACTION BASED ON
28 CONVERSION, (II) FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY, OR (III) TO ENFORCE AN
29 OBLIGATION, DUTY, OR RIGHT ARISING UNDER THIS ARTICLE AND NOT GOVERNED
30 BY THIS SECTION MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN 3 YEARS AFTER THE CAUSE OF
31 ACTION ACCRUES.

32 3-119.

33 IN AN ACTION FOR BREACH OF AN OBLIGATION FOR WHICH A THIRD PERSON
34 IS ANSWERABLE OVER PURSUANT TO THIS TITLE OR TITLE 4, THE DEFENDANT MAY
35 GIVE THE THIRD PERSON WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE LITIGATION, AND THE PERSON
36 NOTIFIED MAY THEN GIVE SIMILAR NOTICE TO ANY OTHER PERSON WHO IS
37 ANSWERABLE OVER. IF THE NOTICE STATES (I) THAT THE PERSON NOTIFIED MAY
38 COME IN AND DEFEND AND (II) THAT FAILURE TO DO SO WILL BIND THE PERSON
39 NOTIFIED IN AN ACTION LATER BROUGHT BY THE PERSON GIVING THE NOTICE AS
40 TO ANY DETERMINATION OF FACT COMMON TO THE TWO LITIGATIONS, THE
41 PERSON NOTIFIED IS SO BOUND UNLESS AFTER SEASONABLE RECEIPT OF THE
42 NOTICE THE PERSON NOTIFIED DOES COME IN AND DEFEND.

13

1 SUBTITLE 2. NEGOTIATION, TRANSFER, AND INDORSEMENT.

2 3-201.

3 (A) "NEGOTIATION" MEANS A TRANSFER OF POSSESSION, WHETHER
4 VOLUNTARY OR INVOLUNTARY, OF AN INSTRUMENT BY A PERSON OTHER THAN
5 THE ISSUER TO A PERSON WHO THEREBY BECOMES ITS HOLDER.

6 (B) EXCEPT FOR NEGOTIATION BY A REMITTER, IF AN INSTRUMENT IS
7 PAYABLE TO AN IDENTIFIED PERSON, NEGOTIATION REQUIRES TRANSFER OF
8 POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT AND ITS INDORSEMENT BY THE HOLDER. IF AN
9 INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO BEARER, IT MAY BE NEGOTIATED BY TRANSFER OF
10 POSSESSION ALONE.

11 3-202.

12 (A) NEGOTIATION IS EFFECTIVE EVEN IF OBTAINED (I) FROM AN INFANT, A
13 CORPORATION EXCEEDING ITS POWERS, OR A PERSON WITHOUT CAPACITY, (II) BY
14 FRAUD, DURESS, OR MISTAKE, OR (III) IN BREACH OF DUTY OR AS PART OF AN
15 ILLEGAL TRANSACTION.

16 (B) TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY OTHER LAW, NEGOTIATION MAY BE
17 RESCINDED OR MAY BE SUBJECT TO OTHER REMEDIES, BUT THOSE REMEDIES MAY
18 NOT BE ASSERTED AGAINST A SUBSEQUENT HOLDER IN DUE COURSE OR A PERSON
19 PAYING THE INSTRUMENT IN GOOD FAITH AND WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS
20 THAT ARE A BASIS FOR RESCISSION OR OTHER REMEDY.

21 3-203.

22 (A) AN INSTRUMENT IS TRANSFERRED WHEN IT IS DELIVERED BY A PERSON
23 OTHER THAN ITS ISSUER FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING TO THE PERSON RECEIVING
24 DELIVERY THE RIGHT TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT.

25 (B) TRANSFER OF AN INSTRUMENT, WHETHER OR NOT THE TRANSFER IS A
26 NEGOTIATION, VESTS IN THE TRANSFEREE ANY RIGHT OF THE TRANSFEROR TO
27 ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT, INCLUDING ANY RIGHT AS A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE,
28 BUT THE TRANSFEREE CANNOT ACQUIRE RIGHTS OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE BY
29 A TRANSFER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FROM A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE IF THE
30 TRANSFEREE ENGAGED IN FRAUD OR ILLEGALITY AFFECTING THE INSTRUMENT.

31 (C) UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED, IF AN INSTRUMENT IS TRANSFERRED FOR
32 VALUE AND THE TRANSFEREE DOES NOT BECOME A HOLDER BECAUSE OF LACK OF
33 INDORSEMENT BY THE TRANSFEROR, THE TRANSFEREE HAS A SPECIFICALLY
34 ENFORCEABLE RIGHT TO THE UNQUALIFIED INDORSEMENT OF THE TRANSFEROR,
35 BUT NEGOTIATION OF THE INSTRUMENT DOES NOT OCCUR UNTIL THE
36 INDORSEMENT IS MADE.

37 (D) IF A TRANSFEROR PURPORTS TO TRANSFER LESS THAN THE ENTIRE
38 INSTRUMENT, NEGOTIATION OF THE INSTRUMENT DOES NOT OCCUR. THE
39 TRANSFEREE OBTAINS NO RIGHTS UNDER THIS TITLE AND HAS ONLY THE RIGHTS
40 OF A PARTIAL ASSIGNEE.

14

1 3-204.

2 (A) "INDORSEMENT" MEANS A SIGNATURE, OTHER THAN THAT OF A SIGNER
3 AS MAKER, DRAWER, OR ACCEPTOR, THAT ALONE OR ACCOMPANIED BY OTHER
4 WORDS IS MADE ON AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF (I) NEGOTIATING THE
5 INSTRUMENT, (II) RESTRICTING PAYMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT, OR (III) INCURRING
6 INDORSER'S LIABILITY ON THE INSTRUMENT, BUT REGARDLESS OF THE INTENT OF
7 THE SIGNER, A SIGNATURE AND ITS ACCOMPANYING WORDS IS AN INDORSEMENT
8 UNLESS THE ACCOMPANYING WORDS, TERMS OF THE INSTRUMENT, PLACE OF THE
9 SIGNATURE, OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES UNAMBIGUOUSLY INDICATE THAT THE
10 SIGNATURE WAS MADE FOR A PURPOSE OTHER THAN INDORSEMENT. FOR THE
11 PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER A SIGNATURE IS MADE ON AN INSTRUMENT,
12 A PAPER AFFIXED TO THE INSTRUMENT IS A PART OF THE INSTRUMENT.

13 (B) "INDORSER" MEANS A PERSON WHO MAKES AN INDORSEMENT.

14 (C) FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER THE TRANSFEREE OF AN
15 INSTRUMENT IS A HOLDER, AN INDORSEMENT THAT TRANSFERS A SECURITY
16 INTEREST IN THE INSTRUMENT IS EFFECTIVE AS AN UNQUALIFIED INDORSEMENT
17 OF THE INSTRUMENT.

18 (D) IF AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE TO A HOLDER UNDER A NAME THAT IS
19 NOT THE NAME OF THE HOLDER, INDORSEMENT MAY BE MADE BY THE HOLDER IN
20 THE NAME STATED IN THE INSTRUMENT OR IN THE HOLDER'S NAME OR BOTH, BUT
21 SIGNATURE IN BOTH NAMES MAY BE REQUIRED BY A PERSON PAYING OR TAKING
22 THE INSTRUMENT FOR VALUE OR COLLECTION.

23 3-205.

24 (A) IF AN INDORSEMENT IS MADE BY THE HOLDER OF AN INSTRUMENT,
25 WHETHER PAYABLE TO AN IDENTIFIED PERSON OR PAYABLE TO BEARER, AND THE
26 INDORSEMENT IDENTIFIES A PERSON TO WHOM IT MAKES THE INSTRUMENT
27 PAYABLE, IT IS A "SPECIAL INDORSEMENT". WHEN SPECIALLY INDORSED, AN
28 INSTRUMENT BECOMES PAYABLE TO THE IDENTIFIED PERSON AND MAY BE
29 NEGOTIATED ONLY BY THE INDORSEMENT OF THAT PERSON. THE PRINCIPLES
30 STATED IN § 3-110 APPLY TO SPECIAL INDORSEMENTS.

31 (B) IF AN INDORSEMENT IS MADE BY THE HOLDER OF AN INSTRUMENT AND
32 IT IS NOT A SPECIAL INDORSEMENT, IT IS A "BLANK INDORSEMENT". WHEN
33 INDORSED IN BLANK, AN INSTRUMENT BECOMES PAYABLE TO BEARER AND MAY BE
34 NEGOTIATED BY TRANSFER OF POSSESSION ALONE UNTIL SPECIALLY INDORSED.

35 (C) THE HOLDER MAY CONVERT A BLANK INDORSEMENT THAT CONSISTS
36 ONLY OF A SIGNATURE INTO A SPECIAL INDORSEMENT BY WRITING, ABOVE THE
37 SIGNATURE OF THE INDORSER, WORDS IDENTIFYING THE PERSON TO WHOM THE
38 INSTRUMENT IS MADE PAYABLE.

39 (D) "ANOMALOUS INDORSEMENT" MEANS AN INDORSEMENT MADE BY A
40 PERSON WHO IS NOT THE HOLDER OF THE INSTRUMENT. AN ANOMALOUS
41 INDORSEMENT DOES NOT AFFECT THE MANNER IN WHICH THE INSTRUMENT MAY
42 BE NEGOTIATED.

15

1 3-206.

2 (A) AN INDORSEMENT LIMITING PAYMENT TO A PARTICULAR PERSON OR
3 OTHERWISE PROHIBITING FURTHER TRANSFER OR NEGOTIATION OF THE
4 INSTRUMENT IS NOT EFFECTIVE TO PREVENT FURTHER TRANSFER OR
5 NEGOTIATION OF THE INSTRUMENT.

6 (B) AN INDORSEMENT STATING A CONDITION TO THE RIGHT OF THE
7 INDORSEE TO RECEIVE PAYMENT DOES NOT AFFECT THE RIGHT OF THE INDORSEE
8 TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT. A PERSON PAYING THE INSTRUMENT OR TAKING IT
9 FOR VALUE OR COLLECTION MAY DISREGARD THE CONDITION, AND THE RIGHTS
10 AND LIABILITIES OF THAT PERSON ARE NOT AFFECTED BY WHETHER THE
11 CONDITION HAS BEEN FULFILLED.

12 (C) IF AN INSTRUMENT BEARS AN INDORSEMENT (I) DESCRIBED IN § 4-201(B),
13 OR (II) IN BLANK OR TO A PARTICULAR BANK USING THE WORDS "FOR DEPOSIT",
14 "FOR COLLECTION", OR OTHER WORDS INDICATING A PURPOSE OF HAVING THE
15 INSTRUMENT COLLECTED BY A BANK FOR THE INDORSER OR FOR A PARTICULAR
16 ACCOUNT, THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

17 (1) A PERSON, OTHER THAN A BANK, WHO PURCHASES THE
18 INSTRUMENT WHEN SO INDORSED CONVERTS THE INSTRUMENT UNLESS THE
19 AMOUNT PAID FOR THE INSTRUMENT IS RECEIVED BY THE INDORSER OR APPLIED
20 CONSISTENTLY WITH THE INDORSEMENT.

21 (2) A DEPOSITARY BANK THAT PURCHASES THE INSTRUMENT OR
22 TAKES IT FOR COLLECTION WHEN SO INDORSED CONVERTS THE INSTRUMENT
23 UNLESS THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE BANK WITH RESPECT TO THE INSTRUMENT IS
24 RECEIVED BY THE INDORSER OR APPLIED CONSISTENTLY WITH THE INDORSEMENT.

25 (3) A PAYOR BANK THAT IS ALSO THE DEPOSITARY BANK OR THAT
26 TAKES THE INSTRUMENT FOR IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OVER THE COUNTER FROM A
27 PERSON OTHER THAN A COLLECTING BANK CONVERTS THE INSTRUMENT UNLESS
28 THE PROCEEDS OF THE INSTRUMENT ARE RECEIVED BY THE INDORSER OR
29 APPLIED CONSISTENTLY WITH THE INDORSEMENT.

30 (4) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (3), A PAYOR
31 BANK OR INTERMEDIARY BANK MAY DISREGARD THE INDORSEMENT AND IS NOT
32 LIABLE IF THE PROCEEDS OF THE INSTRUMENT ARE NOT RECEIVED BY THE
33 INDORSER OR APPLIED CONSISTENTLY WITH THE INDORSEMENT.

34 (D) EXCEPT FOR AN INDORSEMENT COVERED BY SUBSECTION (C), IF AN
35 INSTRUMENT BEARS AN INDORSEMENT USING WORDS TO THE EFFECT THAT
36 PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE TO THE INDORSEE AS AGENT, TRUSTEE, OR OTHER
37 FIDUCIARY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDORSER OR ANOTHER PERSON, THE
38 FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

39 (1) UNLESS THERE IS NOTICE OF BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY AS
40 PROVIDED IN § 3-307, A PERSON WHO PURCHASES THE INSTRUMENT FROM THE
41 INDORSEE OR TAKES THE INSTRUMENT FROM THE INDORSEE FOR COLLECTION OR
42 PAYMENT MAY PAY THE PROCEEDS OF PAYMENT OR THE VALUE GIVEN FOR THE

16

1 INSTRUMENT TO THE INDORSEE WITHOUT REGARD TO WHETHER THE INDORSEE
2 VIOLATES A FIDUCIARY DUTY TO THE INDORSER.

3 (2) A SUBSEQUENT TRANSFEREE OF THE INSTRUMENT OR PERSON
4 WHO PAYS THE INSTRUMENT IS NEITHER GIVEN NOTICE NOR OTHERWISE
5 AFFECTED BY THE RESTRICTION IN THE INDORSEMENT UNLESS THE TRANSFEREE
6 OR PAYOR KNOWS THAT THE FIDUCIARY DEALT WITH THE INSTRUMENT OR ITS
7 PROCEEDS IN BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY.

8 (E) THE PRESENCE ON AN INSTRUMENT OF AN INDORSEMENT TO WHICH
9 THIS SECTION APPLIES DOES NOT PREVENT A PURCHASER OF THE INSTRUMENT
10 FROM BECOMING A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE OF THE INSTRUMENT UNLESS THE
11 PURCHASER IS A CONVERTER UNDER SUBSECTION (C) OR HAS NOTICE OR
12 KNOWLEDGE OF BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY AS STATED IN SUBSECTION (D).

13 (F) IN AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY THE
14 INSTRUMENT, THE OBLIGOR HAS A DEFENSE IF PAYMENT WOULD VIOLATE AN
15 INDORSEMENT TO WHICH THIS SECTION APPLIES AND THE PAYMENT IS NOT
16 PERMITTED BY THIS SECTION.

17 3-207.

18 REACQUISITION OF AN INSTRUMENT OCCURS IF IT IS TRANSFERRED TO A
19 FORMER HOLDER, BY NEGOTIATION OR OTHERWISE. A FORMER HOLDER WHO
20 REACQUIRES THE INSTRUMENT MAY CANCEL INDORSEMENTS MADE AFTER THE
21 REACQUIRER FIRST BECAME A HOLDER OF THE INSTRUMENT. IF THE
22 CANCELLATION CAUSES THE INSTRUMENT TO BE PAYABLE TO THE REACQUIRER
23 OR TO BEARER, THE REACQUIRER MAY NEGOTIATE THE INSTRUMENT. AN
24 INDORSER WHOSE INDORSEMENT IS CANCELED IS DISCHARGED, AND THE
25 DISCHARGE IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST ANY SUBSEQUENT HOLDER.

26 SUBTITLE 3. ENFORCEMENT OF INSTRUMENTS.

27 3-301.

28 "PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE" AN INSTRUMENT MEANS (I) THE HOLDER OF
29 THE INSTRUMENT, (II) A NONHOLDER IN POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT WHO
30 HAS THE RIGHTS OF A HOLDER, OR (III) A PERSON NOT IN POSSESSION OF THE
31 INSTRUMENT WHO IS ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT PURSUANT TO §
32 3-309 OR § 3-418(D). A PERSON MAY BE A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE
33 INSTRUMENT EVEN THOUGH THE PERSON IS NOT THE OWNER OF THE INSTRUMENT
34 OR IS IN WRONGFUL POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT.

35 3-302.

36 (A) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (C) AND § 3-106(D), "HOLDER IN DUE COURSE"
37 MEANS THE HOLDER OF AN INSTRUMENT IF:

38 (1) THE INSTRUMENT WHEN ISSUED OR NEGOTIATED TO THE HOLDER
39 DOES NOT BEAR SUCH APPARENT EVIDENCE OF FORGERY OR ALTERATION OR IS
40 NOT OTHERWISE SO IRREGULAR OR INCOMPLETE AS TO CALL INTO QUESTION ITS
41 AUTHENTICITY; AND

1 (2) THE HOLDER TOOK THE INSTRUMENT (I) FOR VALUE, (II) IN GOOD
2 FAITH, (III) WITHOUT NOTICE THAT THE INSTRUMENT IS OVERDUE OR HAS BEEN
3 DISHONORED OR THAT THERE IS AN UNCURED DEFAULT WITH RESPECT TO
4 PAYMENT OF ANOTHER INSTRUMENT ISSUED AS PART OF THE SAME SERIES, (IV)
5 WITHOUT NOTICE THAT THE INSTRUMENT CONTAINS AN UNAUTHORIZED
6 SIGNATURE OR HAS BEEN ALTERED, (V) WITHOUT NOTICE OF ANY CLAIM TO THE
7 INSTRUMENT DESCRIBED IN § 3-306, AND (VI) WITHOUT NOTICE THAT ANY PARTY
8 HAS A DEFENSE OR CLAIM IN RECOUPMENT DESCRIBED IN § 3-305(A).

9 (B) NOTICE OF DISCHARGE OF A PARTY, OTHER THAN DISCHARGE IN AN
10 INSOLVENCY PROCEEDING, IS NOT NOTICE OF A DEFENSE UNDER SUBSECTION (A),
11 BUT DISCHARGE IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST A PERSON WHO BECAME A HOLDER IN DUE
12 COURSE WITH NOTICE OF THE DISCHARGE. PUBLIC FILING OR RECORDING OF A
13 DOCUMENT DOES NOT OF ITSELF CONSTITUTE NOTICE OF A DEFENSE, CLAIM IN
14 RECOUPMENT, OR CLAIM TO THE INSTRUMENT.

15 (C) EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT A TRANSFEROR OR PREDECESSOR IN INTEREST
16 HAS RIGHTS AS A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE, A PERSON DOES NOT ACQUIRE RIGHTS
17 OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE OF AN INSTRUMENT TAKEN (I) BY LEGAL PROCESS OR
18 BY PURCHASE IN AN EXECUTION, BANKRUPTCY, OR CREDITOR'S SALE OR SIMILAR
19 PROCEEDING, (II) BY PURCHASE AS PART OF A BULK TRANSACTION NOT IN
20 ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS OF THE TRANSFEROR, OR (III) AS THE SUCCESSOR
21 IN INTEREST TO AN ESTATE OR OTHER ORGANIZATION.

22 (D) IF, UNDER § 3-303(A)(1), THE PROMISE OF PERFORMANCE THAT IS THE
23 CONSIDERATION FOR AN INSTRUMENT HAS BEEN PARTIALLY PERFORMED, THE
24 HOLDER MAY ASSERT RIGHTS AS A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE OF THE INSTRUMENT
25 ONLY TO THE FRACTION OF THE AMOUNT PAYABLE UNDER THE INSTRUMENT
26 EQUAL TO THE VALUE OF THE PARTIAL PERFORMANCE DIVIDED BY THE VALUE OF
27 THE PROMISED PERFORMANCE.

28 (E) IF (I) THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE AN INSTRUMENT HAS ONLY A
29 SECURITY INTEREST IN THE INSTRUMENT AND (II) THE PERSON OBLIGED TO PAY
30 THE INSTRUMENT HAS A DEFENSE, CLAIM IN RECOUPMENT, OR CLAIM TO THE
31 INSTRUMENT THAT MAY BE ASSERTED AGAINST THE PERSON WHO GRANTED THE
32 SECURITY INTEREST, THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT MAY
33 ASSERT RIGHTS AS A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE ONLY TO AN AMOUNT PAYABLE
34 UNDER THE INSTRUMENT WHICH, AT THE TIME OF ENFORCEMENT OF THE
35 INSTRUMENT, DOES NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF THE UNPAID OBLIGATION
36 SECURED.

37 (F) TO BE EFFECTIVE, NOTICE MUST BE RECEIVED AT A TIME AND IN A
38 MANNER THAT GIVES A REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO ACT ON IT.

39 (G) THIS SECTION IS SUBJECT TO ANY LAW LIMITING STATUS AS A HOLDER IN
40 DUE COURSE IN PARTICULAR CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS.

41 3-303.

42 (A) AN INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED OR TRANSFERRED FOR VALUE IF:

18

1 (1) THE INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED OR TRANSFERRED FOR A PROMISE OF
2 PERFORMANCE, TO THE EXTENT THE PROMISE HAS BEEN PERFORMED;

3 (2) THE TRANSFEREE ACQUIRES A SECURITY INTEREST OR OTHER
4 LIEN IN THE INSTRUMENT OTHER THAN A LIEN OBTAINED BY JUDICIAL
5 PROCEEDING;

6 (3) THE INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED OR TRANSFERRED AS PAYMENT OF, OR
7 AS SECURITY FOR, AN ANTECEDENT CLAIM AGAINST ANY PERSON, WHETHER OR
8 NOT THE CLAIM IS DUE;

9 (4) THE INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED OR TRANSFERRED IN EXCHANGE FOR
10 A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT; OR

11 (5) THE INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED OR TRANSFERRED IN EXCHANGE FOR
12 THE INCURRING OF AN IRREVOCABLE OBLIGATION TO A THIRD PARTY BY THE
13 PERSON TAKING THE INSTRUMENT.

14 (B) "CONSIDERATION" MEANS ANY CONSIDERATION SUFFICIENT TO
15 SUPPORT A SIMPLE CONTRACT. THE DRAWER OR MAKER OF AN INSTRUMENT HAS A
16 DEFENSE IF THE INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED WITHOUT CONSIDERATION. IF AN
17 INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED FOR A PROMISE OF PERFORMANCE, THE ISSUER HAS A
18 DEFENSE TO THE EXTENT PERFORMANCE OF THE PROMISE IS DUE AND THE
19 PROMISE HAS NOT BEEN PERFORMED. IF AN INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED FOR VALUE AS
20 STATED IN SUBSECTION (A), THE INSTRUMENT IS ALSO ISSUED FOR
21 CONSIDERATION.

22 3-304.

23 (A) AN INSTRUMENT PAYABLE ON DEMAND BECOMES OVERDUE AT THE
24 EARLIEST OF THE FOLLOWING TIMES:

25 (1) ON THE DAY AFTER THE DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT IS DULY
26 MADE;

27 (2) IF THE INSTRUMENT IS A CHECK, 90 DAYS AFTER ITS DATE; OR

28 (3) IF THE INSTRUMENT IS NOT A CHECK, WHEN THE INSTRUMENT HAS
29 BEEN OUTSTANDING FOR A PERIOD OF TIME AFTER ITS DATE WHICH IS
30 UNREASONABLY LONG UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PARTICULAR CASE IN
31 LIGHT OF THE NATURE OF THE INSTRUMENT AND USAGE OF THE TRADE.

32 (B) WITH RESPECT TO AN INSTRUMENT PAYABLE AT A DEFINITE TIME THE
33 FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

34 (1) IF THE PRINCIPAL IS PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS AND A DUE DATE
35 HAS NOT BEEN ACCELERATED, THE INSTRUMENT BECOMES OVERDUE UPON
36 DEFAULT UNDER THE INSTRUMENT FOR NONPAYMENT OF AN INSTALLMENT, AND
37 THE INSTRUMENT REMAINS OVERDUE UNTIL THE DEFAULT IS CURED.

38 (2) IF THE PRINCIPAL IS NOT PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS AND THE DUE
39 DATE HAS NOT BEEN ACCELERATED, THE INSTRUMENT BECOMES OVERDUE ON
40 THE DAY AFTER THE DUE DATE.

19

1 (3) IF A DUE DATE WITH RESPECT TO PRINCIPAL HAS BEEN
2 ACCELERATED, THE INSTRUMENT BECOMES OVERDUE ON THE DAY AFTER THE
3 ACCELERATED DUE DATE.

4 (C) UNLESS THE DUE DATE OF PRINCIPAL HAS BEEN ACCELERATED, AN
5 INSTRUMENT DOES NOT BECOME OVERDUE IF THERE IS DEFAULT IN PAYMENT OF
6 INTEREST BUT NO DEFAULT IN PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

7 3-305.

8 (A) EXCEPT AS STATED IN SUBSECTION (B), THE RIGHT TO ENFORCE THE
9 OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY AN INSTRUMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:

10 (1) A DEFENSE OF THE OBLIGOR BASED ON (I) INFANCY OF THE
11 OBLIGOR TO THE EXTENT IT IS A DEFENSE TO A SIMPLE CONTRACT, (II) DURESS,
12 LACK OF LEGAL CAPACITY, OR ILLEGALITY OF THE TRANSACTION WHICH, UNDER
13 OTHER LAW, NULLIFIES THE OBLIGATION OF THE OBLIGOR, (III) FRAUD THAT
14 INDUCED THE OBLIGOR TO SIGN THE INSTRUMENT WITH NEITHER KNOWLEDGE
15 NOR REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN OF ITS CHARACTER OR ITS ESSENTIAL
16 TERMS, OR (IV) DISCHARGE OF THE OBLIGOR IN INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS;

17 (2) A DEFENSE OF THE OBLIGOR STATED IN ANOTHER SECTION OF THIS
18 TITLE OR A DEFENSE OF THE OBLIGOR THAT WOULD BE AVAILABLE IF THE PERSON
19 ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT WERE ENFORCING A RIGHT TO PAYMENT
20 UNDER A SIMPLE CONTRACT; AND

21 (3) A CLAIM IN RECOUPMENT OF THE OBLIGOR AGAINST THE
22 ORIGINAL PAYEE OF THE INSTRUMENT IF THE CLAIM AROSE FROM THE
23 TRANSACTION THAT GAVE RISE TO THE INSTRUMENT; BUT THE CLAIM OF THE
24 OBLIGOR MAY BE ASSERTED AGAINST A TRANSFEREE OF THE INSTRUMENT ONLY
25 TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OWING ON THE INSTRUMENT AT THE TIME THE ACTION IS
26 BROUGHT.

27 (B) THE RIGHT OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE TO ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION
28 OF A PARTY TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT IS SUBJECT TO DEFENSES OF THE OBLIGOR
29 STATED IN SUBSECTION (A)(1), BUT IS NOT SUBJECT TO DEFENSES OF THE OBLIGOR
30 STATED IN SUBSECTION (A)(2) OR CLAIMS IN RECOUPMENT STATED IN SUBSECTION
31 (A)(3) AGAINST A PERSON OTHER THAN THE HOLDER.

32 (C) EXCEPT AS STATED IN SUBSECTION (D), IN AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE
33 OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT, THE OBLIGOR MAY NOT
34 ASSERT AGAINST THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT A
35 DEFENSE, CLAIM IN RECOUPMENT, OR CLAIM TO THE INSTRUMENT (§ 3-306) OF
36 ANOTHER PERSON, BUT THE OTHER PERSON'S CLAIM TO THE INSTRUMENT MAY BE
37 ASSERTED BY THE OBLIGOR IF THE OTHER PERSON IS JOINED IN THE ACTION AND
38 PERSONALLY ASSERTS THE CLAIM AGAINST THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE
39 THE INSTRUMENT. AN OBLIGOR IS NOT OBLIGED TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT IF THE
40 PERSON SEEKING ENFORCEMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT DOES NOT HAVE RIGHTS OF
41 A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE AND THE OBLIGOR PROVES THAT THE INSTRUMENT IS A
42 LOST OR STOLEN INSTRUMENT.

20

1 (D) IN AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION OF AN ACCOMMODATION
2 PARTY TO PAY AN INSTRUMENT, THE ACCOMMODATION PARTY MAY ASSERT
3 AGAINST THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT ANY DEFENSE OR
4 CLAIM IN RECOUPMENT UNDER SUBSECTION (A) THAT THE ACCOMMODATED
5 PARTY COULD ASSERT AGAINST THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE
6 INSTRUMENT, EXCEPT THE DEFENSES OF DISCHARGE IN INSOLVENCY
7 PROCEEDINGS, INFANCY, AND LACK OF LEGAL CAPACITY.

8 3-306.

9 A PERSON TAKING AN INSTRUMENT, OTHER THAN A PERSON HAVING RIGHTS
10 OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE, IS SUBJECT TO A CLAIM OF A PROPERTY OR
11 POSSESSORY RIGHT IN THE INSTRUMENT OR ITS PROCEEDS, INCLUDING A CLAIM TO
12 RESCIND A NEGOTIATION AND TO RECOVER THE INSTRUMENT OR ITS PROCEEDS. A
13 PERSON HAVING RIGHTS OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE TAKES FREE OF THE CLAIM
14 TO THE INSTRUMENT.

15 3-307.

16 (A) IN THIS SECTION:

17 (1) "FIDUCIARY" MEANS AN AGENT, TRUSTEE, PARTNER, CORPORATE
18 OFFICER OR DIRECTOR, OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE OWING A FIDUCIARY DUTY
19 WITH RESPECT TO AN INSTRUMENT.

20 (2) "REPRESENTED PERSON" MEANS THE PRINCIPAL, BENEFICIARY,
21 PARTNERSHIP, CORPORATION, OR OTHER PERSON TO WHOM THE DUTY STATED IN
22 PARAGRAPH (1) IS OWED.

23 (B) IF (I) AN INSTRUMENT IS TAKEN FROM A FIDUCIARY FOR PAYMENT OR
24 COLLECTION OR FOR VALUE, (II) THE TAKER HAS KNOWLEDGE OF THE FIDUCIARY
25 STATUS OF THE FIDUCIARY, AND (III) THE REPRESENTED PERSON MAKES A CLAIM
26 TO THE INSTRUMENT OR ITS PROCEEDS ON THE BASIS THAT THE TRANSACTION OF
27 THE FIDUCIARY IS A BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY, THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

28 (1) NOTICE OF BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY BY THE FIDUCIARY IS
29 NOTICE OF THE CLAIM OF THE REPRESENTED PERSON.

30 (2) IN THE CASE OF AN INSTRUMENT PAYABLE TO THE REPRESENTED
31 PERSON OR THE FIDUCIARY AS SUCH, THE TAKER HAS NOTICE OF THE BREACH OF
32 FIDUCIARY DUTY IF THE INSTRUMENT IS (I) TAKEN IN PAYMENT OF OR AS
33 SECURITY FOR A DEBT KNOWN BY THE TAKER TO BE THE PERSONAL DEBT OF THE
34 FIDUCIARY, (II) TAKEN IN A TRANSACTION KNOWN BY THE TAKER TO BE FOR THE
35 PERSONAL BENEFIT OF THE FIDUCIARY, OR (III) DEPOSITED TO AN ACCOUNT
36 OTHER THAN AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIDUCIARY, AS SUCH, OR AN ACCOUNT OF THE
37 REPRESENTED PERSON.

38 (3) IF AN INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED BY THE REPRESENTED PERSON OR
39 THE FIDUCIARY AS SUCH, AND MADE PAYABLE TO THE FIDUCIARY PERSONALLY,
40 THE TAKER DOES NOT HAVE NOTICE OF THE BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY.

41 (4) IF AN INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED BY THE REPRESENTED PERSON OR
42 THE FIDUCIARY AS SUCH, TO THE TAKER AS PAYEE, THE TAKER HAS NOTICE OF THE

21

1 BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY IF THE INSTRUMENT IS (I) TAKEN IN PAYMENT OF OR
2 AS SECURITY FOR A DEBT KNOWN BY THE TAKER TO BE THE PERSONAL DEBT OF
3 THE FIDUCIARY, (II) TAKEN IN A TRANSACTION KNOWN BY THE TAKER TO BE FOR
4 THE PERSONAL BENEFIT OF THE FIDUCIARY, OR (III) DEPOSITED TO AN ACCOUNT
5 OTHER THAN AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIDUCIARY, AS SUCH, OR AN ACCOUNT OF THE
6 REPRESENTED PERSON.

7 3-308.

8 (A) IN AN ACTION WITH RESPECT TO AN INSTRUMENT, THE AUTHENTICITY
9 OF, AND AUTHORITY TO MAKE, EACH SIGNATURE ON THE INSTRUMENT IS
10 ADMITTED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DENIED IN THE PLEADINGS. IF THE VALIDITY OF
11 A SIGNATURE IS DENIED IN THE PLEADINGS, THE BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING
12 VALIDITY IS ON THE PERSON CLAIMING VALIDITY, BUT THE SIGNATURE IS
13 PRESUMED TO BE AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED UNLESS THE ACTION IS TO
14 ENFORCE THE LIABILITY OF THE PURPORTED SIGNER AND THE SIGNER IS DEAD OR
15 INCOMPETENT AT THE TIME OF TRIAL OF THE ISSUE OF VALIDITY OF THE
16 SIGNATURE. IF AN ACTION TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT IS BROUGHT AGAINST A
17 PERSON AS THE UNDISCLOSED PRINCIPAL OF A PERSON WHO SIGNED THE
18 INSTRUMENT AS A PARTY TO THE INSTRUMENT, THE PLAINTIFF HAS THE BURDEN
19 OF ESTABLISHING THAT THE DEFENDANT IS LIABLE ON THE INSTRUMENT AS A
20 REPRESENTED PERSON UNDER § 3-402(A).

21 (B) IF THE VALIDITY OF SIGNATURES IS ADMITTED OR PROVED AND THERE
22 IS COMPLIANCE WITH SUBSECTION (A), A PLAINTIFF PRODUCING THE INSTRUMENT
23 IS ENTITLED TO PAYMENT IF THE PLAINTIFF PROVES ENTITLEMENT TO ENFORCE
24 THE INSTRUMENT UNDER § 3-301, UNLESS THE DEFENDANT PROVES A DEFENSE OR
25 CLAIM IN RECOUPMENT. IF A DEFENSE OR CLAIM IN RECOUPMENT IS PROVED, THE
26 RIGHT TO PAYMENT OF THE PLAINTIFF IS SUBJECT TO THE DEFENSE OR CLAIM,
27 EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THE PLAINTIFF PROVES THAT THE PLAINTIFF HAS RIGHTS
28 OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE WHICH ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE DEFENSE OR
29 CLAIM.

30 3-309.

31 (A) A PERSON NOT IN POSSESSION OF AN INSTRUMENT IS ENTITLED TO
32 ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT IF (I) THE PERSON WAS IN POSSESSION OF THE
33 INSTRUMENT AND ENTITLED TO ENFORCE IT WHEN LOSS OF POSSESSION
34 OCCURRED, (II) THE LOSS OF POSSESSION WAS NOT THE RESULT OF A TRANSFER BY
35 THE PERSON OR A LAWFUL SEIZURE, AND (III) THE PERSON CANNOT REASONABLY
36 OBTAIN POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT BECAUSE THE INSTRUMENT WAS
37 DESTROYED, ITS WHEREABOUTS CANNOT BE DETERMINED, OR IT IS IN THE
38 WRONGFUL POSSESSION OF AN UNKNOWN PERSON OR A PERSON THAT CANNOT BE
39 FOUND OR IS NOT AMENABLE TO SERVICE OF PROCESS.

40 (B) A PERSON SEEKING ENFORCEMENT OF AN INSTRUMENT UNDER
41 SUBSECTION (A) MUST PROVE THE TERMS OF THE INSTRUMENT AND THE PERSON'S
42 RIGHT TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT. IF THAT PROOF IS MADE, § 3-308 APPLIES TO
43 THE CASE AS IF THE PERSON SEEKING ENFORCEMENT HAD PRODUCED THE
44 INSTRUMENT. THE COURT MAY NOT ENTER JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE PERSON
45 SEEKING ENFORCEMENT UNLESS IT FINDS THAT THE PERSON REQUIRED TO PAY

22

1 THE INSTRUMENT IS ADEQUATELY PROTECTED AGAINST LOSS THAT MIGHT OCCUR
2 BY REASON OF A CLAIM BY ANOTHER PERSON TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT.
3 ADEQUATE PROTECTION MAY BE PROVIDED BY ANY REASONABLE MEANS.

4 3-310.

5 (A) UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED, IF A CERTIFIED CHECK, CASHIER'S CHECK,
6 OR TELLER'S CHECK IS TAKEN FOR AN OBLIGATION, THE OBLIGATION IS
7 DISCHARGED TO THE SAME EXTENT DISCHARGE WOULD RESULT IF AN AMOUNT OF
8 MONEY EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT OF THE INSTRUMENT WERE TAKEN IN PAYMENT
9 OF THE OBLIGATION. DISCHARGE OF THE OBLIGATION DOES NOT AFFECT ANY
10 LIABILITY THAT THE OBLIGOR MAY HAVE AS AN INDORSER OF THE INSTRUMENT.

11 (B) UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED AND EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION
12 (A), IF A NOTE OR AN UNCERTIFIED CHECK IS TAKEN FOR AN OBLIGATION, THE
13 OBLIGATION IS SUSPENDED TO THE SAME EXTENT THE OBLIGATION WOULD BE
14 DISCHARGED IF AN AMOUNT OF MONEY EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT OF THE
15 INSTRUMENT WERE TAKEN, AND THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

16 (1) IN THE CASE OF AN UNCERTIFIED CHECK, SUSPENSION OF THE
17 OBLIGATION CONTINUES UNTIL DISHONOR OF THE CHECK OR UNTIL IT IS PAID OR
18 CERTIFIED. PAYMENT OR CERTIFICATION OF THE CHECK RESULTS IN DISCHARGE
19 OF THE OBLIGATION TO THE EXTENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE CHECK.

20 (2) IN THE CASE OF A NOTE, SUSPENSION OF THE OBLIGATION
21 CONTINUES UNTIL DISHONOR OF THE NOTE OR UNTIL IT IS PAID. PAYMENT OF THE
22 NOTE RESULTS IN DISCHARGE OF THE OBLIGATION TO THE EXTENT OF THE
23 PAYMENT.

24 (3) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (4), IF THE CHECK OR NOTE IS
25 DISHONORED AND THE OBLIGEE OF THE OBLIGATION FOR WHICH THE
26 INSTRUMENT WAS TAKEN IS THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT,
27 THE OBLIGEE MAY ENFORCE EITHER THE INSTRUMENT OR THE OBLIGATION. IN
28 THE CASE OF AN INSTRUMENT OF A THIRD PERSON WHICH IS NEGOTIATED TO THE
29 OBLIGEE BY THE OBLIGOR, DISCHARGE OF THE OBLIGOR ON THE INSTRUMENT
30 ALSO DISCHARGES THE OBLIGATION.

31 (4) IF THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT TAKEN
32 FOR AN OBLIGATION IS A PERSON OTHER THAN THE OBLIGEE, THE OBLIGEE MAY
33 NOT ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION TO THE EXTENT THE OBLIGATION IS SUSPENDED.
34 IF THE OBLIGEE IS THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT BUT NO
35 LONGER HAS POSSESSION OF IT BECAUSE IT WAS LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED,
36 THE OBLIGATION MAY NOT BE ENFORCED TO THE EXTENT OF THE AMOUNT
37 PAYABLE ON THE INSTRUMENT, AND TO THAT EXTENT THE OBLIGEE'S RIGHTS
38 AGAINST THE OBLIGOR ARE LIMITED TO ENFORCEMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT.

39 (C) IF AN INSTRUMENT OTHER THAN ONE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (A) OR
40 (B) IS TAKEN FOR AN OBLIGATION, THE EFFECT IS (I) THAT STATED IN SUBSECTION
41 (A) IF THE INSTRUMENT IS ONE ON WHICH A BANK IS LIABLE AS MAKER OR
42 ACCEPTOR, OR (II) THAT STATED IN SUBSECTION (B) IN ANY OTHER CASE.

23

1 3-311.

2 (A) IF A PERSON AGAINST WHOM A CLAIM IS ASSERTED PROVES THAT (I)
3 THAT PERSON IN GOOD FAITH TENDERED AN INSTRUMENT TO THE CLAIMANT AS
4 FULL SATISFACTION OF THE CLAIM, (II) THE AMOUNT OF THE CLAIM WAS
5 UNLIQUIDATED OR SUBJECT TO A BONA FIDE DISPUTE, AND (III) THE CLAIMANT
6 OBTAINED PAYMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT, THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTIONS APPLY.

7 (B) UNLESS SUBSECTION (C) APPLIES, THE CLAIM IS DISCHARGED IF THE
8 PERSON AGAINST WHOM THE CLAIM IS ASSERTED PROVES THAT THE INSTRUMENT
9 OR AN ACCOMPANYING WRITTEN COMMUNICATION CONTAINED A CONSPICUOUS
10 STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE INSTRUMENT WAS TENDERED AS FULL
11 SATISFACTION OF THE CLAIM.

12 (C) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (D), A CLAIM IS NOT DISCHARGED UNDER
13 SUBSECTION (B) IF EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

14 (1) THE CLAIMANT, IF AN ORGANIZATION, PROVES THAT (I) WITHIN A
15 REASONABLE TIME BEFORE THE TENDER, THE CLAIMANT SENT A CONSPICUOUS
16 STATEMENT TO THE PERSON AGAINST WHOM THE CLAIM IS ASSERTED THAT
17 COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING DISPUTED DEBTS, INCLUDING AN INSTRUMENT
18 TENDERED AS FULL SATISFACTION OF A DEBT, ARE TO BE SENT TO A DESIGNATED
19 PERSON, OFFICE, OR PLACE, AND (II) THE INSTRUMENT OR ACCOMPANYING
20 COMMUNICATION WAS NOT RECEIVED BY THAT DESIGNATED PERSON, OFFICE, OR
21 PLACE.

22 (2) THE CLAIMANT, WHETHER OR NOT AN ORGANIZATION, PROVES
23 THAT WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER PAYMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT, THE CLAIMANT
24 TENDERED REPAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE INSTRUMENT TO THE PERSON
25 AGAINST WHOM THE CLAIM IS ASSERTED. THIS PARAGRAPH DOES NOT APPLY IF
26 THE CLAIMANT IS AN ORGANIZATION THAT SENT A STATEMENT COMPLYING WITH
27 PARAGRAPH (1)(I).

28 (D) A CLAIM IS DISCHARGED IF THE PERSON AGAINST WHOM THE CLAIM IS
29 ASSERTED PROVES THAT WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME BEFORE COLLECTION OF
30 THE INSTRUMENT WAS INITIATED, THE CLAIMANT, OR AN AGENT OF THE
31 CLAIMANT HAVING DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE DISPUTED
32 OBLIGATION, KNEW THAT THE INSTRUMENT WAS TENDERED IN FULL
33 SATISFACTION OF THE CLAIM.

34 3-312.

35 (A) IN THIS SECTION:

36 (1) "CHECK" MEANS A CASHIER'S CHECK, TELLER'S CHECK, OR
37 CERTIFIED CHECK.

38 (2) "CLAIMANT" MEANS A PERSON WHO CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO
39 RECEIVE THE AMOUNT OF A CASHIER'S CHECK, TELLER'S CHECK, OR CERTIFIED
40 CHECK THAT WAS LOST, DESTROYED, OR STOLEN.

1 (3) "DECLARATION OF LOSS" MEANS A WRITTEN STATEMENT, MADE
2 UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, TO THE EFFECT THAT (I) THE DECLARER LOST
3 POSSESSION OF A CHECK, (II) THE DECLARER IS THE DRAWER OR PAYEE OF THE
4 CHECK, IN THE CASE OF A CERTIFIED CHECK, OR THE REMITTER OR PAYEE OF THE
5 CHECK, IN THE CASE OF A CASHIER'S CHECK OR TELLER'S CHECK, (III) THE LOSS OF
6 POSSESSION WAS NOT THE RESULT OF A TRANSFER BY THE DECLARER OR A
7 LAWFUL SEIZURE, AND (IV) THE DECLARER CANNOT REASONABLY OBTAIN
8 POSSESSION OF THE CHECK BECAUSE THE CHECK WAS DESTROYED, ITS
9 WHEREABOUTS CANNOT BE DETERMINED, OR IT IS IN THE WRONGFUL POSSESSION
10 OF AN UNKNOWN PERSON OR A PERSON THAT CANNOT BE FOUND OR IS NOT
11 AMENABLE TO SERVICE OF PROCESS.

12 (4) "OBLIGATED BANK" MEANS THE ISSUER OF A CASHIER'S CHECK OR
13 TELLER'S CHECK OR THE ACCEPTOR OF A CERTIFIED CHECK.

14 (B) A CLAIMANT MAY ASSERT A CLAIM TO THE AMOUNT OF A CHECK BY A
15 COMMUNICATION TO THE OBLIGATED BANK DESCRIBING THE CHECK WITH
16 REASONABLE CERTAINTY AND REQUESTING PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE
17 CHECK, IF (I) THE CLAIMANT IS THE DRAWER OR PAYEE OF A CERTIFIED CHECK OR
18 THE REMITTER OR PAYEE OF A CASHIER'S CHECK OR TELLER'S CHECK, (II) THE
19 COMMUNICATION CONTAINS OR IS ACCOMPANIED BY A DECLARATION OF LOSS OF
20 THE CLAIMANT WITH RESPECT TO THE CHECK, (III) THE COMMUNICATION IS
21 RECEIVED AT A TIME AND IN A MANNER AFFORDING THE BANK A REASONABLE
22 TIME TO ACT ON IT BEFORE THE CHECK IS PAID, AND (IV) THE CLAIMANT PROVIDES
23 REASONABLE IDENTIFICATION IF REQUESTED BY THE OBLIGATED BANK. DELIVERY
24 OF A DECLARATION OF LOSS IS A WARRANTY OF THE TRUTH OF THE STATEMENTS
25 MADE IN THE DECLARATION. IF A CLAIM IS ASSERTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THIS
26 SUBSECTION, THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

27 (1) THE CLAIM BECOMES ENFORCEABLE AT THE LATER OF (I) THE TIME
28 THE CLAIM IS ASSERTED, OR (II) THE 90TH DAY FOLLOWING THE DATE OF THE
29 CHECK, IN THE CASE OF A CASHIER'S CHECK OR TELLER'S CHECK, OR THE 90TH DAY
30 FOLLOWING THE DATE OF THE ACCEPTANCE, IN THE CASE OF A CERTIFIED CHECK.

31 (2) UNTIL THE CLAIM BECOMES ENFORCEABLE, IT HAS NO LEGAL
32 EFFECT AND THE OBLIGATED BANK MAY PAY THE CHECK OR, IN THE CASE OF A
33 TELLER'S CHECK, MAY PERMIT THE DRAWEE TO PAY THE CHECK. PAYMENT TO A
34 PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE CHECK DISCHARGES ALL LIABILITY OF THE
35 OBLIGATED BANK WITH RESPECT TO THE CHECK.

36 (3) IF THE CLAIM BECOMES ENFORCEABLE BEFORE THE CHECK IS
37 PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT, THE OBLIGATED BANK IS NOT OBLIGED TO PAY THE
38 CHECK.

39 (4) WHEN THE CLAIM BECOMES ENFORCEABLE, THE OBLIGATED BANK
40 BECOMES OBLIGED TO PAY THE AMOUNT OF THE CHECK TO THE CLAIMANT IF
41 PAYMENT OF THE CHECK HAS NOT BEEN MADE TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO
42 ENFORCE THE CHECK. SUBJECT TO § 4-302(A)(1), PAYMENT TO THE CLAIMANT
43 DISCHARGES ALL LIABILITY OF THE OBLIGATED BANK WITH RESPECT TO THE
44 CHECK.

25

1 (C) IF THE OBLIGATED BANK PAYS THE AMOUNT OF A CHECK TO A
2 CLAIMANT UNDER SUBSECTION (B)(4) AND THE CHECK IS PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT
3 BY A PERSON HAVING RIGHTS OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE, THE CLAIMANT IS
4 OBLIGED TO (I) REFUND THE PAYMENT TO THE OBLIGATED BANK IF THE CHECK IS
5 PAID, OR (II) PAY THE AMOUNT OF THE CHECK TO THE PERSON HAVING RIGHTS OF
6 A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE IF THE CHECK IS DISHONORED.

7 (D) IF A CLAIMANT HAS THE RIGHT TO ASSERT A CLAIM UNDER SUBSECTION
8 (B) AND IS ALSO A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE A CASHIER'S CHECK, TELLER'S
9 CHECK, OR CERTIFIED CHECK WHICH IS LOST, DESTROYED, OR STOLEN, THE
10 CLAIMANT MAY ASSERT RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO THE CHECK EITHER UNDER THIS
11 SECTION OR § 3-309.

12 SUBTITLE 4. LIABILITY OF PARTIES.

13 3-401.

14 (A) A PERSON IS NOT LIABLE ON AN INSTRUMENT UNLESS (I) THE PERSON
15 SIGNED THE INSTRUMENT, OR (II) THE PERSON IS REPRESENTED BY AN AGENT OR
16 REPRESENTATIVE WHO SIGNED THE INSTRUMENT AND THE SIGNATURE IS BINDING
17 ON THE REPRESENTED PERSON UNDER § 3-402.

18 (B) A SIGNATURE MAY BE MADE (I) MANUALLY OR BY MEANS OF A DEVICE
19 OR MACHINE, AND (II) BY THE USE OF ANY NAME, INCLUDING A TRADE OR
20 ASSUMED NAME, OR BY A WORD, MARK, OR SYMBOL EXECUTED OR ADOPTED BY A
21 PERSON WITH PRESENT INTENTION TO AUTHENTICATE A WRITING.

22 3-402.

23 (A) IF A PERSON ACTING, OR PURPORTING TO ACT, AS A REPRESENTATIVE
24 SIGNS AN INSTRUMENT BY SIGNING EITHER THE NAME OF THE REPRESENTED
25 PERSON OR THE NAME OF THE SIGNER, THE REPRESENTED PERSON IS BOUND BY
26 THE SIGNATURE TO THE SAME EXTENT THE REPRESENTED PERSON WOULD BE
27 BOUND IF THE SIGNATURE WERE ON A SIMPLE CONTRACT. IF THE REPRESENTED
28 PERSON IS BOUND, THE SIGNATURE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE IS THE "AUTHORIZED
29 SIGNATURE OF THE REPRESENTED PERSON" AND THE REPRESENTED PERSON IS
30 LIABLE ON THE INSTRUMENT, WHETHER OR NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE INSTRUMENT.

31 (B) IF A REPRESENTATIVE SIGNS THE NAME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO AN
32 INSTRUMENT AND THE SIGNATURE IS AN AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE OF THE
33 REPRESENTED PERSON, THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

34 (1) IF THE FORM OF THE SIGNATURE SHOWS UNAMBIGUOUSLY THAT
35 THE SIGNATURE IS MADE ON BEHALF OF THE REPRESENTED PERSON WHO IS
36 IDENTIFIED IN THE INSTRUMENT, THE REPRESENTATIVE IS NOT LIABLE ON THE
37 INSTRUMENT.

38 (2) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (C), IF (I) THE FORM OF THE SIGNATURE
39 DOES NOT SHOW UNAMBIGUOUSLY THAT THE SIGNATURE IS MADE IN A
40 REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY OR (II) THE REPRESENTED PERSON IS NOT IDENTIFIED
41 IN THE INSTRUMENT, THE REPRESENTATIVE IS LIABLE ON THE INSTRUMENT TO A
42 HOLDER IN DUE COURSE THAT TOOK THE INSTRUMENT WITHOUT NOTICE THAT

26

1 THE REPRESENTATIVE WAS NOT INTENDED TO BE LIABLE ON THE INSTRUMENT.
2 WITH RESPECT TO ANY OTHER PERSON, THE REPRESENTATIVE IS LIABLE ON THE
3 INSTRUMENT UNLESS THE REPRESENTATIVE PROVES THAT THE ORIGINAL PARTIES
4 DID NOT INTEND THE REPRESENTATIVE TO BE LIABLE ON THE INSTRUMENT.

5 (C) IF A REPRESENTATIVE SIGNS THE NAME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AS
6 DRAWER OF A CHECK WITHOUT INDICATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE STATUS AND
7 THE CHECK IS PAYABLE FROM AN ACCOUNT OF THE REPRESENTED PERSON WHO IS
8 IDENTIFIED ON THE CHECK, THE SIGNER IS NOT LIABLE ON THE CHECK IF THE
9 SIGNATURE IS AN AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE OF THE REPRESENTED PERSON.

10 3-403.

11 (A) UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS TITLE OR TITLE 4, AN
12 UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE IS INEFFECTIVE EXCEPT AS THE SIGNATURE OF THE
13 UNAUTHORIZED SIGNER IN FAVOR OF A PERSON WHO IN GOOD FAITH PAYS THE
14 INSTRUMENT OR TAKES IT FOR VALUE. AN UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE MAY BE
15 RATIFIED FOR ALL PURPOSES OF THIS TITLE.

16 (B) IF THE SIGNATURE OF MORE THAN ONE PERSON IS REQUIRED TO
17 CONSTITUTE THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE OF AN ORGANIZATION, THE
18 SIGNATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION IS UNAUTHORIZED IF ONE OF THE REQUIRED
19 SIGNATURES IS LACKING.

20 (C) THE CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF A PERSON WHO MAKES AN
21 UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE IS NOT AFFECTED BY ANY PROVISION OF THIS TITLE
22 WHICH MAKES THE UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE EFFECTIVE FOR THE PURPOSES OF
23 THIS TITLE.

24 3-404.

25 (A) IF AN IMPOSTOR, BY USE OF THE MAILS OR OTHERWISE, INDUCES THE
26 ISSUER OF AN INSTRUMENT TO ISSUE THE INSTRUMENT TO THE IMPOSTOR, OR TO A
27 PERSON ACTING IN CONCERT WITH THE IMPOSTOR, BY IMPERSONATING THE PAYEE
28 OF THE INSTRUMENT OR A PERSON AUTHORIZED TO ACT FOR THE PAYEE, AN
29 INDORSEMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT BY ANY PERSON IN THE NAME OF THE PAYEE
30 IS EFFECTIVE AS THE INDORSEMENT OF THE PAYEE IN FAVOR OF A PERSON WHO, IN
31 GOOD FAITH, PAYS THE INSTRUMENT OR TAKES IT FOR VALUE OR FOR
32 COLLECTION.

33 (B) IF (I) A PERSON WHOSE INTENT DETERMINES TO WHOM AN INSTRUMENT
34 IS PAYABLE (§ 3-110(A) OR (B)) DOES NOT INTEND THE PERSON IDENTIFIED AS PAYEE
35 TO HAVE ANY INTEREST IN THE INSTRUMENT, OR (II) THE PERSON IDENTIFIED AS
36 PAYEE OF AN INSTRUMENT IS A FICTITIOUS PERSON, THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY
37 UNTIL THE INSTRUMENT IS NEGOTIATED BY SPECIAL INDORSEMENT:

38 (1) ANY PERSON IN POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT IS ITS HOLDER.

39 (2) AN INDORSEMENT BY ANY PERSON IN THE NAME OF THE PAYEE
40 STATED IN THE INSTRUMENT IS EFFECTIVE AS THE INDORSEMENT OF THE PAYEE IN
41 FAVOR OF A PERSON WHO, IN GOOD FAITH, PAYS THE INSTRUMENT OR TAKES IT
42 FOR VALUE OR FOR COLLECTION.

1 (C) UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OR (B), AN INDORSEMENT IS MADE IN THE NAME
2 OF A PAYEE IF (I) IT IS MADE IN A NAME SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE
3 PAYEE OR (II) THE INSTRUMENT, WHETHER OR NOT INDORSED, IS DEPOSITED IN A
4 DEPOSITARY BANK TO AN ACCOUNT IN A NAME SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THAT
5 OF THE PAYEE.

6 (D) WITH RESPECT TO AN INSTRUMENT TO WHICH SUBSECTION (A) OR (B)
7 APPLIES, IF A PERSON PAYING THE INSTRUMENT OR TAKING IT FOR VALUE OR FOR
8 COLLECTION FAILS TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE IN PAYING OR TAKING THE
9 INSTRUMENT AND THAT FAILURE SUBSTANTIALLY CONTRIBUTES TO LOSS
10 RESULTING FROM PAYMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT, THE PERSON BEARING THE LOSS
11 MAY RECOVER FROM THE PERSON FAILING TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE TO THE
12 EXTENT THE FAILURE TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE CONTRIBUTED TO THE LOSS.

13 3-405.

14 (A) IN THIS SECTION:

15 (1) "EMPLOYEE" INCLUDES AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND
16 EMPLOYEE OF AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR RETAINED BY THE EMPLOYER.

17 (2) "FRAUDULENT INDORSEMENT" MEANS (I) IN THE CASE OF AN
18 INSTRUMENT PAYABLE TO THE EMPLOYER, A FORGED INDORSEMENT PURPORTING
19 TO BE THAT OF THE EMPLOYER, OR (II) IN THE CASE OF AN INSTRUMENT WITH
20 RESPECT TO WHICH THE EMPLOYER IS THE ISSUER, A FORGED INDORSEMENT
21 PURPORTING TO BE THAT OF THE PERSON IDENTIFIED AS PAYEE.

22 (3) "RESPONSIBILITY" WITH RESPECT TO INSTRUMENTS MEANS
23 AUTHORITY (I) TO SIGN OR INDORSE INSTRUMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE EMPLOYER,
24 (II) TO PROCESS INSTRUMENTS RECEIVED BY THE EMPLOYER FOR BOOKKEEPING
25 PURPOSES, FOR DEPOSIT TO AN ACCOUNT, OR FOR OTHER DISPOSITION, (III) TO
26 PREPARE OR PROCESS INSTRUMENTS FOR ISSUE IN THE NAME OF THE EMPLOYER,
27 (IV) TO SUPPLY INFORMATION DETERMINING THE NAMES OR ADDRESSES OF
28 PAYEES OF INSTRUMENTS TO BE ISSUED IN THE NAME OF THE EMPLOYER, (V) TO
29 CONTROL THE DISPOSITION OF INSTRUMENTS TO BE ISSUED IN THE NAME OF THE
30 EMPLOYER, OR (VI) TO ACT OTHERWISE WITH RESPECT TO INSTRUMENTS IN A
31 RESPONSIBLE CAPACITY. "RESPONSIBILITY" DOES NOT INCLUDE AUTHORITY THAT
32 MERELY ALLOWS AN EMPLOYEE TO HAVE ACCESS TO INSTRUMENTS OR BLANK OR
33 INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT FORMS THAT ARE BEING STORED OR TRANSPORTED OR
34 ARE PART OF INCOMING OR OUTGOING MAIL, OR SIMILAR ACCESS.

35 (B) FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF A
36 PERSON WHO, IN GOOD FAITH, PAYS AN INSTRUMENT OR TAKES IT FOR VALUE OR
37 FOR COLLECTION, IF AN EMPLOYER ENTRUSTED AN EMPLOYEE WITH
38 RESPONSIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE INSTRUMENT AND THE EMPLOYEE OR A
39 PERSON ACTING IN CONCERT WITH THE EMPLOYEE MAKES A FRAUDULENT
40 INDORSEMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT, THE INDORSEMENT IS EFFECTIVE AS THE
41 INDORSEMENT OF THE PERSON TO WHOM THE INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE IF IT IS
42 MADE IN THE NAME OF THAT PERSON. IF THE PERSON PAYING THE INSTRUMENT OR
43 TAKING IT FOR VALUE OR FOR COLLECTION FAILS TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE
44 IN PAYING OR TAKING THE INSTRUMENT AND THAT FAILURE SUBSTANTIALLY

28

1 CONTRIBUTES TO LOSS RESULTING FROM THE FRAUD, THE PERSON BEARING THE
2 LOSS MAY RECOVER FROM THE PERSON FAILING TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE TO
3 THE EXTENT THE FAILURE TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE CONTRIBUTED TO THE
4 LOSS.

5 (C) UNDER SUBSECTION (B), AN INDORSEMENT IS MADE IN THE NAME OF
6 THE PERSON TO WHOM AN INSTRUMENT IS PAYABLE IF (I) IT IS MADE IN A NAME
7 SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THE NAME OF THAT PERSON OR (II) THE INSTRUMENT,
8 WHETHER OR NOT INDORSED, IS DEPOSITED IN A DEPOSITARY BANK TO AN
9 ACCOUNT IN A NAME SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THE NAME OF THAT PERSON.

10 3-406.

11 (A) A PERSON WHOSE FAILURE TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE
12 SUBSTANTIALLY CONTRIBUTES TO AN ALTERATION OF AN INSTRUMENT OR TO THE
13 MAKING OF A FORGED SIGNATURE ON AN INSTRUMENT IS PRECLUDED FROM
14 ASSERTING THE ALTERATION OR THE FORGERY AGAINST A PERSON WHO, IN GOOD
15 FAITH, PAYS THE INSTRUMENT OR TAKES IT FOR VALUE OR FOR COLLECTION.

16 (B) UNDER SUBSECTION (A), IF THE PERSON ASSERTING THE PRECLUSION
17 FAILS TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE IN PAYING OR TAKING THE INSTRUMENT AND
18 THAT FAILURE SUBSTANTIALLY CONTRIBUTES TO LOSS, THE LOSS IS ALLOCATED
19 BETWEEN THE PERSON PRECLUDED AND THE PERSON ASSERTING THE PRECLUSION
20 ACCORDING TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE FAILURE OF EACH TO EXERCISE
21 ORDINARY CARE CONTRIBUTED TO THE LOSS.

22 (C) UNDER SUBSECTION (A), THE BURDEN OF PROVING FAILURE TO
23 EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE IS ON THE PERSON ASSERTING THE PRECLUSION.
24 UNDER SUBSECTION (B), THE BURDEN OF PROVING FAILURE TO EXERCISE
25 ORDINARY CARE IS ON THE PERSON PRECLUDED.

26 3-407.

27 (A) "ALTERATION" MEANS (I) AN UNAUTHORIZED CHANGE IN AN
28 INSTRUMENT THAT PURPORTS TO MODIFY IN ANY RESPECT THE OBLIGATION OF A
29 PARTY, OR (II) AN UNAUTHORIZED ADDITION OF WORDS OR NUMBERS OR OTHER
30 CHANGE TO AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT RELATING TO THE OBLIGATION OF A
31 PARTY.

32 (B) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (C), AN ALTERATION
33 FRAUDULENTLY MADE DISCHARGES A PARTY WHOSE OBLIGATION IS AFFECTED BY
34 THE ALTERATION UNLESS THAT PARTY ASSENTS OR IS PRECLUDED FROM
35 ASSERTING THE ALTERATION. NO OTHER ALTERATION DISCHARGES A PARTY, AND
36 THE INSTRUMENT MAY BE ENFORCED ACCORDING TO ITS ORIGINAL TERMS.

37 (C) A PAYOR BANK OR DRAWEE PAYING A FRAUDULENTLY ALTERED
38 INSTRUMENT OR A PERSON TAKING IT FOR VALUE, IN GOOD FAITH AND WITHOUT
39 NOTICE OF THE ALTERATION, MAY ENFORCE RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO THE
40 INSTRUMENT (I) ACCORDING TO ITS ORIGINAL TERMS, OR (II) IN THE CASE OF AN
41 INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT ALTERED BY UNAUTHORIZED COMPLETION,
42 ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS AS COMPLETED.

29

1 3-408.

2 A CHECK OR OTHER DRAFT DOES NOT OF ITSELF OPERATE AS AN ASSIGNMENT
3 OF FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE DRAWEE AVAILABLE FOR ITS PAYMENT, AND THE
4 DRAWEE IS NOT LIABLE ON THE INSTRUMENT UNTIL THE DRAWEE ACCEPTS IT.

5 3-409.

6 (A) "ACCEPTANCE" MEANS THE DRAWEE'S SIGNED AGREEMENT TO PAY A
7 DRAFT AS PRESENTED. IT MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE DRAFT AND MAY CONSIST OF
8 THE DRAWEE'S SIGNATURE ALONE. ACCEPTANCE MAY BE MADE AT ANY TIME AND
9 BECOMES EFFECTIVE WHEN NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS IS GIVEN
10 OR THE ACCEPTED DRAFT IS DELIVERED FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING RIGHTS ON
11 THE ACCEPTANCE TO ANY PERSON.

12 (B) A DRAFT MAY BE ACCEPTED ALTHOUGH IT HAS NOT BEEN SIGNED BY
13 THE DRAWER, IS OTHERWISE INCOMPLETE, IS OVERDUE, OR HAS BEEN
14 DISHONORED.

15 (C) IF A DRAFT IS PAYABLE AT A FIXED PERIOD AFTER SIGHT AND THE
16 ACCEPTOR FAILS TO DATE THE ACCEPTANCE, THE HOLDER MAY COMPLETE THE
17 ACCEPTANCE BY SUPPLYING A DATE IN GOOD FAITH.

18 (D) "CERTIFIED CHECK" MEANS A CHECK ACCEPTED BY THE BANK ON WHICH
19 IT IS DRAWN. ACCEPTANCE MAY BE MADE AS STATED IN SUBSECTION (A) OR BY A
20 WRITING ON THE CHECK WHICH INDICATES THAT THE CHECK IS CERTIFIED. THE
21 DRAWEE OF A CHECK HAS NO OBLIGATION TO CERTIFY THE CHECK, AND REFUSAL
22 TO CERTIFY IS NOT DISHONOR OF THE CHECK.

23 3-410.

24 (A) IF THE TERMS OF A DRAWEE'S ACCEPTANCE VARY FROM THE TERMS OF
25 THE DRAFT AS PRESENTED, THE HOLDER MAY REFUSE THE ACCEPTANCE AND
26 TREAT THE DRAFT AS DISHONORED. IN THAT CASE, THE DRAWEE MAY CANCEL THE
27 ACCEPTANCE.

28 (B) THE TERMS OF A DRAFT ARE NOT VARIED BY AN ACCEPTANCE TO PAY
29 AT A PARTICULAR BANK OR PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES, UNLESS THE
30 ACCEPTANCE STATES THAT THE DRAFT IS TO BE PAID ONLY AT THAT BANK OR
31 PLACE.

32 (C) IF THE HOLDER ASSENTS TO AN ACCEPTANCE VARYING THE TERMS OF A
33 DRAFT, THE OBLIGATION OF EACH DRAWER AND INDORSER THAT DOES NOT
34 EXPRESSLY ASSENT TO THE ACCEPTANCE IS DISCHARGED.

35 3-411.

36 (A) IN THIS SECTION, "OBLIGATED BANK" MEANS THE ACCEPTOR OF A
37 CERTIFIED CHECK OR THE ISSUER OF A CASHIER'S CHECK OR TELLER'S CHECK
38 BOUGHT FROM THE ISSUER.

39 (B) IF THE OBLIGATED BANK WRONGFULLY (I) REFUSES TO PAY A CASHIER'S
40 CHECK OR CERTIFIED CHECK, (II) STOPS PAYMENT OF A TELLER'S CHECK, OR (III)

30

1 REFUSES TO PAY A DISHONORED TELLER'S CHECK, THE PERSON ASSERTING THE
2 RIGHT TO ENFORCE THE CHECK IS ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION FOR EXPENSES
3 AND LOSS OF INTEREST RESULTING FROM THE NONPAYMENT AND MAY RECOVER
4 CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IF THE OBLIGATED BANK REFUSES TO PAY AFTER
5 RECEIVING NOTICE OF PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES GIVING RISE TO THE
6 DAMAGES.

7 (C) EXPENSES OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES UNDER SUBSECTION (B) ARE
8 NOT RECOVERABLE IF THE REFUSAL OF THE OBLIGATED BANK TO PAY OCCURS
9 BECAUSE (I) THE BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENTS, (II) THE OBLIGATED BANK ASSERTS A
10 CLAIM OR DEFENSE OF THE BANK THAT IT HAS REASONABLE GROUNDS TO BELIEVE
11 IS AVAILABLE AGAINST THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT, (III)
12 THE OBLIGATED BANK HAS A REASONABLE DOUBT WHETHER THE PERSON
13 DEMANDING PAYMENT IS THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT,
14 OR (IV) PAYMENT IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

15 3-412.

16 THE ISSUER OF A NOTE OR CASHIER'S CHECK OR OTHER DRAFT DRAWN ON
17 THE DRAWER IS OBLIGED TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT (I) ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS
18 AT THE TIME IT WAS ISSUED OR, IF NOT ISSUED, AT THE TIME IT FIRST CAME INTO
19 POSSESSION OF A HOLDER, OR (II) IF THE ISSUER SIGNED AN INCOMPLETE
20 INSTRUMENT, ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS WHEN COMPLETED, TO THE EXTENT
21 STATED IN §§ 3-115 AND 3-407. THE OBLIGATION IS OWED TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO
22 ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT OR TO AN INDORSER WHO PAID THE INSTRUMENT
23 UNDER § 3-415.

24 3-413.

25 (A) THE ACCEPTOR OF A DRAFT IS OBLIGED TO PAY THE DRAFT (I)
26 ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS AT THE TIME IT WAS ACCEPTED, EVEN THOUGH THE
27 ACCEPTANCE STATES THAT THE DRAFT IS PAYABLE "AS ORIGINALLY DRAWN" OR
28 EQUIVALENT TERMS, (II) IF THE ACCEPTANCE VARIES THE TERMS OF THE DRAFT,
29 ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE DRAFT AS VARIED, OR (III) IF THE ACCEPTANCE
30 IS OF A DRAFT THAT IS AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT, ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS
31 WHEN COMPLETED, TO THE EXTENT STATED IN §§ 3-115 AND 3-407. THE OBLIGATION
32 IS OWED TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE DRAFT OR TO THE DRAWER OR
33 AN INDORSER WHO PAID THE DRAFT UNDER § 3-414 OR § 3-415.

34 (B) IF THE CERTIFICATION OF A CHECK OR OTHER ACCEPTANCE OF A DRAFT
35 STATES THE AMOUNT CERTIFIED OR ACCEPTED, THE OBLIGATION OF THE
36 ACCEPTOR IS THAT AMOUNT. IF (I) THE CERTIFICATION OR ACCEPTANCE DOES NOT
37 STATE AN AMOUNT, (II) THE AMOUNT OF THE INSTRUMENT IS SUBSEQUENTLY
38 RAISED, AND (III) THE INSTRUMENT IS THEN NEGOTIATED TO A HOLDER IN DUE
39 COURSE, THE OBLIGATION OF THE ACCEPTOR IS THE AMOUNT OF THE INSTRUMENT
40 AT THE TIME IT WAS TAKEN BY THE HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.

41 3-414.

42 (A) THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO CASHIER'S CHECKS OR OTHER
43 DRAFTS DRAWN ON THE DRAWER.

1 (B) IF AN UNACCEPTED DRAFT IS DISHONORED, THE DRAWER IS OBLIGED TO
2 PAY THE DRAFT (I) ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS AT THE TIME IT WAS ISSUED OR, IF
3 NOT ISSUED, AT THE TIME IT FIRST CAME INTO POSSESSION OF A HOLDER, OR (II) IF
4 THE DRAWER SIGNED AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT, ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS
5 WHEN COMPLETED, TO THE EXTENT STATED IN §§ 3-115 AND 3-407. THE OBLIGATION
6 IS OWED TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE DRAFT OR TO AN INDORSER
7 WHO PAID THE DRAFT UNDER § 3-415.

8 (C) IF A DRAFT IS ACCEPTED BY A BANK, THE DRAWER IS DISCHARGED,
9 REGARDLESS OF WHEN OR BY WHOM ACCEPTANCE WAS OBTAINED.

10 (D) IF A DRAFT IS ACCEPTED AND THE ACCEPTOR IS NOT A BANK, THE
11 OBLIGATION OF THE DRAWER TO PAY THE DRAFT IF THE DRAFT IS DISHONORED
12 BY THE ACCEPTOR IS THE SAME AS THE OBLIGATION OF AN INDORSER UNDER §
13 3-415(A) AND (C).

14 (E) IF A DRAFT STATES THAT IT IS DRAWN "WITHOUT RECOURSE" OR
15 OTHERWISE DISCLAIMS LIABILITY OF THE DRAWER TO PAY THE DRAFT, THE
16 DRAWER IS NOT LIABLE UNDER SUBSECTION (B) TO PAY THE DRAFT IF THE DRAFT
17 IS NOT A CHECK. A DISCLAIMER OF THE LIABILITY STATED IN SUBSECTION (B) IS
18 NOT EFFECTIVE IF THE DRAFT IS A CHECK.

19 (F) IF (I) A CHECK IS NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT OR GIVEN TO A
20 DEPOSITARY BANK FOR COLLECTION WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER ITS DATE, (II) THE
21 DRAWEE SUSPENDS PAYMENTS AFTER EXPIRATION OF THE 30-DAY PERIOD
22 WITHOUT PAYING THE CHECK, AND (III) BECAUSE OF THE SUSPENSION OF
23 PAYMENTS, THE DRAWER IS DEPRIVED OF FUNDS MAINTAINED WITH THE DRAWEE
24 TO COVER PAYMENT OF THE CHECK, THE DRAWER TO THE EXTENT DEPRIVED OF
25 FUNDS MAY DISCHARGE ITS OBLIGATION TO PAY THE CHECK BY ASSIGNING TO THE
26 PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE CHECK THE RIGHTS OF THE DRAWER AGAINST
27 THE DRAWEE WITH RESPECT TO THE FUNDS.

28 3-415.

29 (A) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTIONS (B), (C), (D), AND (E) AND TO § 3-419(D), IF AN
30 INSTRUMENT IS DISHONORED, AN INDORSER IS OBLIGED TO PAY THE AMOUNT DUE
31 ON THE INSTRUMENT (I) ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE INSTRUMENT AT THE
32 TIME IT WAS INDORSED, OR (II) IF THE INDORSER INDORSED AN INCOMPLETE
33 INSTRUMENT, ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS WHEN COMPLETED, TO THE EXTENT
34 STATED IN §§ 3-115 AND 3-407. THE OBLIGATION OF THE INDORSER IS OWED TO A
35 PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT OR TO A SUBSEQUENT
36 INDORSER WHO PAID THE INSTRUMENT UNDER THIS SECTION.

37 (B) IF AN INDORSEMENT STATES THAT IT IS MADE "WITHOUT RECOURSE" OR
38 OTHERWISE DISCLAIMS LIABILITY OF THE INDORSER, THE INDORSER IS NOT LIABLE
39 UNDER SUBSECTION (A) TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT.

40 (C) IF NOTICE OF DISHONOR OF AN INSTRUMENT IS REQUIRED BY § 3-503
41 AND NOTICE OF DISHONOR COMPLYING WITH THAT SECTION IS NOT GIVEN TO AN
42 INDORSER, THE LIABILITY OF THE INDORSER UNDER SUBSECTION (A) IS
43 DISCHARGED.

32

1 (D) IF A DRAFT IS ACCEPTED BY A BANK AFTER AN INDORSEMENT IS MADE,
2 THE LIABILITY OF THE INDORSER UNDER SUBSECTION (A) IS DISCHARGED.

3 (E) IF AN INDORSER OF A CHECK IS LIABLE UNDER SUBSECTION (A) AND THE
4 CHECK IS NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT, OR GIVEN TO A DEPOSITARY BANK FOR
5 COLLECTION, WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DAY THE INDORSEMENT WAS MADE, THE
6 LIABILITY OF THE INDORSER UNDER SUBSECTION (A) IS DISCHARGED.

7 3-416.

8 (A) A PERSON WHO TRANSFERS AN INSTRUMENT FOR CONSIDERATION
9 WARRANTS TO THE TRANSFEREE AND, IF THE TRANSFER IS BY INDORSEMENT, TO
10 ANY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFEREE THAT:

11 (1) THE WARRANTOR IS A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE
12 INSTRUMENT;

13 (2) ALL SIGNATURES ON THE INSTRUMENT ARE AUTHENTIC AND
14 AUTHORIZED;

15 (3) THE INSTRUMENT HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED;

16 (4) THE INSTRUMENT IS NOT SUBJECT TO A DEFENSE OR CLAIM IN
17 RECOUPMENT OF ANY PARTY WHICH CAN BE ASSERTED AGAINST THE
18 WARRANTOR; AND

19 (5) THE WARRANTOR HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY INSOLVENCY
20 PROCEEDING COMMENCED WITH RESPECT TO THE MAKER OR ACCEPTOR OR, IN
21 THE CASE OF AN UNACCEPTED DRAFT, THE DRAWER.

22 (B) A PERSON TO WHOM THE WARRANTIES UNDER SUBSECTION (A) ARE
23 MADE AND WHO TOOK THE INSTRUMENT IN GOOD FAITH MAY RECOVER FROM THE
24 WARRANTOR AS DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO
25 THE LOSS SUFFERED AS A RESULT OF THE BREACH, BUT NOT MORE THAN THE
26 AMOUNT OF THE INSTRUMENT PLUS EXPENSES AND LOSS OF INTEREST INCURRED
27 AS A RESULT OF THE BREACH.

28 (C) THE WARRANTIES STATED IN SUBSECTION (A) CANNOT BE DISCLAIMED
29 WITH RESPECT TO CHECKS. UNLESS NOTICE OF A CLAIM FOR BREACH OF
30 WARRANTY IS GIVEN TO THE WARRANTOR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE CLAIMANT
31 HAS REASON TO KNOW OF THE BREACH AND THE IDENTITY OF THE WARRANTOR,
32 THE LIABILITY OF THE WARRANTOR UNDER SUBSECTION (B) IS DISCHARGED TO
33 THE EXTENT OF ANY LOSS CAUSED BY THE DELAY IN GIVING NOTICE OF THE
34 CLAIM.

35 (D) A CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY UNDER THIS SECTION
36 ACCRUES WHEN THE CLAIMANT HAS REASON TO KNOW OF THE BREACH.

37 3-417.

38 (A) IF AN UNACCEPTED DRAFT IS PRESENTED TO THE DRAWEE FOR
39 PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE AND THE DRAWEE PAYS OR ACCEPTS THE DRAFT, (I)
40 THE PERSON OBTAINING PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE, AT THE TIME OF

33

1 PRESENTMENT, AND (II) A PREVIOUS TRANSFEROR OF THE DRAFT, AT THE TIME OF
2 TRANSFER, WARRANT TO THE DRAWEE MAKING PAYMENT OR ACCEPTING THE
3 DRAFT IN GOOD FAITH THAT:

4 (1) THE WARRANTOR IS, OR WAS, AT THE TIME THE WARRANTOR
5 TRANSFERRED THE DRAFT, A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE DRAFT OR
6 AUTHORIZED TO OBTAIN PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE OF THE DRAFT ON BEHALF OF
7 A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE DRAFT;

8 (2) THE DRAFT HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED; AND

9 (3) THE WARRANTOR HAS NO KNOWLEDGE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF
10 THE DRAWER OF THE DRAFT IS UNAUTHORIZED.

11 (B) A DRAWEE MAKING PAYMENT MAY RECOVER FROM ANY WARRANTOR
12 DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE
13 DRAWEE LESS THE AMOUNT THE DRAWEE RECEIVED OR IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE
14 FROM THE DRAWER BECAUSE OF THE PAYMENT. IN ADDITION, THE DRAWEE IS
15 ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION FOR EXPENSES AND LOSS OF INTEREST RESULTING
16 FROM THE BREACH. THE RIGHT OF THE DRAWEE TO RECOVER DAMAGES UNDER
17 THIS SUBSECTION IS NOT AFFECTED BY ANY FAILURE OF THE DRAWEE TO
18 EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE IN MAKING PAYMENT. IF THE DRAWEE ACCEPTS THE
19 DRAFT, BREACH OF WARRANTY IS A DEFENSE TO THE OBLIGATION OF THE
20 ACCEPTOR. IF THE ACCEPTOR MAKES PAYMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAFT, THE
21 ACCEPTOR IS ENTITLED TO RECOVER FROM ANY WARRANTOR FOR BREACH OF
22 WARRANTY THE AMOUNTS STATED IN THIS SUBSECTION.

23 (C) IF A DRAWEE ASSERTS A CLAIM FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY UNDER
24 SUBSECTION (A) BASED ON AN UNAUTHORIZED INDORSEMENT OF THE DRAFT OR
25 AN ALTERATION OF THE DRAFT, THE WARRANTOR MAY DEFEND BY PROVING THAT
26 THE INDORSEMENT IS EFFECTIVE UNDER § 3-404 OR § 3-405 OR THE DRAWER IS
27 PRECLUDED UNDER § 3-406 OR § 4-406 FROM ASSERTING AGAINST THE DRAWEE THE
28 UNAUTHORIZED INDORSEMENT OR ALTERATION.

29 (D) IF (I) A DISHONORED DRAFT IS PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT TO THE
30 DRAWER OR AN INDORSER OR (II) ANY OTHER INSTRUMENT IS PRESENTED FOR
31 PAYMENT TO A PARTY OBLIGED TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT, AND (III) PAYMENT IS
32 RECEIVED, THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

33 (1) THE PERSON OBTAINING PAYMENT AND A PRIOR TRANSFEROR OF
34 THE INSTRUMENT WARRANT TO THE PERSON MAKING PAYMENT IN GOOD FAITH
35 THAT THE WARRANTOR IS, OR WAS, AT THE TIME THE WARRANTOR TRANSFERRED
36 THE INSTRUMENT, A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT OR
37 AUTHORIZED TO OBTAIN PAYMENT ON BEHALF OF A PERSON ENTITLED TO
38 ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT.

39 (2) THE PERSON MAKING PAYMENT MAY RECOVER FROM ANY
40 WARRANTOR FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT
41 PAID PLUS EXPENSES AND LOSS OF INTEREST RESULTING FROM THE BREACH.

42 (E) THE WARRANTIES STATED IN SUBSECTIONS (A) AND (D) CANNOT BE
43 DISCLAIMED WITH RESPECT TO CHECKS. UNLESS NOTICE OF A CLAIM FOR BREACH

34

1 OF WARRANTY IS GIVEN TO THE WARRANTOR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE
2 CLAIMANT HAS REASON TO KNOW OF THE BREACH AND THE IDENTITY OF THE
3 WARRANTOR, THE LIABILITY OF THE WARRANTOR UNDER SUBSECTION (B) OR (D)
4 IS DISCHARGED TO THE EXTENT OF ANY LOSS CAUSED BY THE DELAY IN GIVING
5 NOTICE OF THE CLAIM.

6 (F) A CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY UNDER THIS SECTION
7 ACCRUES WHEN THE CLAIMANT HAS REASON TO KNOW OF THE BREACH.

8 3-418.

9 (A) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (C), IF THE DRAWEE OF A DRAFT
10 PAYS OR ACCEPTS THE DRAFT AND THE DRAWEE ACTED ON THE MISTAKEN BELIEF
11 THAT (I) PAYMENT OF THE DRAFT HAD NOT BEEN STOPPED PURSUANT TO § 4-403 OR
12 (II) THE SIGNATURE OF THE DRAWER OF THE DRAFT WAS AUTHORIZED, THE
13 DRAWEE MAY RECOVER THE AMOUNT OF THE DRAFT FROM THE PERSON TO WHOM
14 OR FOR WHOSE BENEFIT PAYMENT WAS MADE OR, IN THE CASE OF ACCEPTANCE,
15 MAY REVOKE THE ACCEPTANCE. RIGHTS OF THE DRAWEE UNDER THIS SUBSECTION
16 ARE NOT AFFECTED BY FAILURE OF THE DRAWEE TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE
17 IN PAYING OR ACCEPTING THE DRAFT.

18 (B) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (C), IF AN INSTRUMENT HAS BEEN
19 PAID OR ACCEPTED BY MISTAKE AND THE CASE IS NOT COVERED BY SUBSECTION
20 (A), THE PERSON PAYING OR ACCEPTING MAY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY THE
21 LAW GOVERNING MISTAKE AND RESTITUTION, (I) RECOVER THE PAYMENT FROM
22 THE PERSON TO WHOM OR FOR WHOSE BENEFIT PAYMENT WAS MADE OR (II) IN
23 THE CASE OF ACCEPTANCE, MAY REVOKE THE ACCEPTANCE.

24 (C) THE REMEDIES PROVIDED BY SUBSECTION (A) OR (B) MAY NOT BE
25 ASSERTED AGAINST A PERSON WHO TOOK THE INSTRUMENT IN GOOD FAITH AND
26 FOR VALUE OR WHO IN GOOD FAITH CHANGED POSITION IN RELIANCE ON THE
27 PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE. THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT LIMIT REMEDIES
28 PROVIDED BY § 3-417 OR § 4-407.

29 (D) NOTWITHSTANDING § 4-215, IF AN INSTRUMENT IS PAID OR ACCEPTED BY
30 MISTAKE AND THE PAYOR OR ACCEPTOR RECOVERS PAYMENT OR REVOKES
31 ACCEPTANCE UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OR (B), THE INSTRUMENT IS DEEMED NOT TO
32 HAVE BEEN PAID OR ACCEPTED AND IS TREATED AS DISHONORED, AND THE
33 PERSON FROM WHOM PAYMENT IS RECOVERED HAS RIGHTS AS A PERSON
34 ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE DISHONORED INSTRUMENT.

35 3-419.

36 (A) IF AN INSTRUMENT IS ISSUED FOR VALUE GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
37 PARTY TO THE INSTRUMENT ("ACCOMMODATED PARTY") AND ANOTHER PARTY TO
38 THE INSTRUMENT ("ACCOMMODATION PARTY") SIGNS THE INSTRUMENT FOR THE
39 PURPOSE OF INCURRING LIABILITY ON THE INSTRUMENT WITHOUT BEING A
40 DIRECT BENEFICIARY OF THE VALUE GIVEN FOR THE INSTRUMENT, THE
41 INSTRUMENT IS SIGNED BY THE ACCOMMODATION PARTY "FOR
42 ACCOMMODATION".

1 (B) AN ACCOMMODATION PARTY MAY SIGN THE INSTRUMENT AS MAKER,
2 DRAWER, ACCEPTOR, OR INDORSER AND, SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (D), IS OBLIGED
3 TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT IN THE CAPACITY IN WHICH THE ACCOMMODATION
4 PARTY SIGNS. THE OBLIGATION OF AN ACCOMMODATION PARTY MAY BE
5 ENFORCED NOTWITHSTANDING ANY STATUTE OF FRAUDS AND WHETHER OR NOT
6 THE ACCOMMODATION PARTY RECEIVES CONSIDERATION FOR THE
7 ACCOMMODATION.

8 (C) A PERSON SIGNING AN INSTRUMENT IS PRESUMED TO BE AN
9 ACCOMMODATION PARTY AND THERE IS NOTICE THAT THE INSTRUMENT IS SIGNED
10 FOR ACCOMMODATION IF THE SIGNATURE IS AN ANOMALOUS INDORSEMENT OR IS
11 ACCOMPANIED BY WORDS INDICATING THAT THE SIGNER IS ACTING AS SURETY OR
12 GUARANTOR WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATION OF ANOTHER PARTY TO THE
13 INSTRUMENT. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN § 3-605, THE OBLIGATION OF AN
14 ACCOMMODATION PARTY TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT IS NOT AFFECTED BY THE FACT
15 THAT THE PERSON ENFORCING THE OBLIGATION HAD NOTICE WHEN THE
16 INSTRUMENT WAS TAKEN BY THAT PERSON THAT THE ACCOMMODATION PARTY
17 SIGNED THE INSTRUMENT FOR ACCOMMODATION.

18 (D) IF THE SIGNATURE OF A PARTY TO AN INSTRUMENT IS ACCOMPANIED BY
19 WORDS INDICATING UNAMBIGUOUSLY THAT THE PARTY IS GUARANTEEING
20 COLLECTION RATHER THAN PAYMENT OF THE OBLIGATION OF ANOTHER PARTY TO
21 THE INSTRUMENT, THE SIGNER IS OBLIGED TO PAY THE AMOUNT DUE ON THE
22 INSTRUMENT TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT ONLY IF (I)
23 EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT AGAINST THE OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN RETURNED
24 UNSATISFIED, (II) THE OTHER PARTY IS INSOLVENT OR IN AN INSOLVENCY
25 PROCEEDING, (III) THE OTHER PARTY CANNOT BE SERVED WITH PROCESS, OR (IV)
26 IT IS OTHERWISE APPARENT THAT PAYMENT CANNOT BE OBTAINED FROM THE
27 OTHER PARTY.

28 (E) AN ACCOMMODATION PARTY WHO PAYS THE INSTRUMENT IS ENTITLED
29 TO REIMBURSEMENT FROM THE ACCOMMODATED PARTY AND IS ENTITLED TO
30 ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT AGAINST THE ACCOMMODATED PARTY. AN
31 ACCOMMODATED PARTY WHO PAYS THE INSTRUMENT HAS NO RIGHT OF
32 RECOURSE AGAINST, AND IS NOT ENTITLED TO CONTRIBUTION FROM, AN
33 ACCOMMODATION PARTY.

34 3-420.

35 (A) THE LAW APPLICABLE TO CONVERSION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY APPLIES
36 TO INSTRUMENTS. AN INSTRUMENT IS ALSO CONVERTED IF IT IS TAKEN BY
37 TRANSFER, OTHER THAN A NEGOTIATION, FROM A PERSON NOT ENTITLED TO
38 ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT OR A BANK MAKES OR OBTAINS PAYMENT WITH
39 RESPECT TO THE INSTRUMENT FOR A PERSON NOT ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE
40 INSTRUMENT OR RECEIVE PAYMENT. AN ACTION FOR CONVERSION OF AN
41 INSTRUMENT MAY NOT BE BROUGHT BY (I) THE ISSUER OR ACCEPTOR OF THE
42 INSTRUMENT OR (II) A PAYEE OR INDORSEE WHO DID NOT RECEIVE DELIVERY OF
43 THE INSTRUMENT EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH DELIVERY TO AN AGENT OR A
44 CO-PAYEE.

36

1 (B) IN AN ACTION UNDER SUBSECTION (A), THE MEASURE OF LIABILITY IS
2 PRESUMED TO BE THE AMOUNT PAYABLE ON THE INSTRUMENT, BUT RECOVERY
3 MAY NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF THE PLAINTIFF'S INTEREST IN THE
4 INSTRUMENT.

5 (C) A REPRESENTATIVE, OTHER THAN A DEPOSITARY BANK, WHO HAS IN
6 GOOD FAITH DEALT WITH AN INSTRUMENT OR ITS PROCEEDS ON BEHALF OF ONE
7 WHO WAS NOT THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT IS NOT
8 LIABLE IN CONVERSION TO THAT PERSON BEYOND THE AMOUNT OF ANY PROCEEDS
9 THAT IT HAS NOT PAID OUT.

10 SUBTITLE 5. DISHONOR.

11 3-501.

12 (A) "PRESENTMENT" MEANS A DEMAND MADE BY OR ON BEHALF OF A
13 PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE AN INSTRUMENT (I) TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT
14 MADE TO THE DRAWEE OR A PARTY OBLIGED TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT OR, IN THE
15 CASE OF A NOTE OR ACCEPTED DRAFT PAYABLE AT A BANK, TO THE BANK, OR (II)
16 TO ACCEPT A DRAFT MADE TO THE DRAWEE.

17 (B) THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE SUBJECT TO TITLE 4, AGREEMENT OF THE
18 PARTIES, AND CLEARING-HOUSE RULES AND THE LIKE:

19 (1) PRESENTMENT MAY BE MADE AT THE PLACE OF PAYMENT OF THE
20 INSTRUMENT AND MUST BE MADE AT THE PLACE OF PAYMENT IF THE INSTRUMENT
21 IS PAYABLE AT A BANK IN THE UNITED STATES; MAY BE MADE BY ANY
22 COMMERCIALY REASONABLE MEANS, INCLUDING AN ORAL, WRITTEN, OR
23 ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION; IS EFFECTIVE WHEN THE DEMAND FOR PAYMENT
24 OR ACCEPTANCE IS RECEIVED BY THE PERSON TO WHOM PRESENTMENT IS MADE;
25 AND IS EFFECTIVE IF MADE TO ANY ONE OF TWO OR MORE MAKERS, ACCEPTORS,
26 DRAWEES, OR OTHER PAYORS.

27 (2) UPON DEMAND OF THE PERSON TO WHOM PRESENTMENT IS MADE,
28 THE PERSON MAKING PRESENTMENT MUST (I) EXHIBIT THE INSTRUMENT, (II) GIVE
29 REASONABLE IDENTIFICATION AND, IF PRESENTMENT IS MADE ON BEHALF OF
30 ANOTHER PERSON, REASONABLE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY TO DO SO, AND (III)
31 SIGN A RECEIPT ON THE INSTRUMENT FOR ANY PAYMENT MADE OR SURRENDER
32 THE INSTRUMENT IF FULL PAYMENT IS MADE.

33 (3) WITHOUT DISHONORING THE INSTRUMENT, THE PARTY TO WHOM
34 PRESENTMENT IS MADE MAY (I) RETURN THE INSTRUMENT FOR LACK OF A
35 NECESSARY INDORSEMENT, OR (II) REFUSE PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE FOR
36 FAILURE OF THE PRESENTMENT TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE
37 INSTRUMENT, AN AGREEMENT OF THE PARTIES, OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW OR
38 RULE.

39 (4) THE PARTY TO WHOM PRESENTMENT IS MADE MAY TREAT
40 PRESENTMENT AS OCCURRING ON THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE DAY OF
41 PRESENTMENT IF THE PARTY TO WHOM PRESENTMENT IS MADE HAS ESTABLISHED
42 A CUT-OFF HOUR NOT EARLIER THAN 2 P.M. FOR THE RECEIPT AND PROCESSING OF

37

1 INSTRUMENTS PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE AND PRESENTMENT IS
2 MADE AFTER THE CUT-OFF HOUR.

3 3-502.

4 (A) DISHONOR OF A NOTE IS GOVERNED BY THE FOLLOWING RULES:

5 (1) IF THE NOTE IS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, THE NOTE IS DISHONORED IF
6 PRESENTMENT IS DULY MADE TO THE MAKER AND THE NOTE IS NOT PAID ON THE
7 DAY OF PRESENTMENT.

8 (2) IF THE NOTE IS NOT PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND IS PAYABLE AT OR
9 THROUGH A BANK OR THE TERMS OF THE NOTE REQUIRE PRESENTMENT, THE
10 NOTE IS DISHONORED IF PRESENTMENT IS DULY MADE AND THE NOTE IS NOT PAID
11 ON THE DAY IT BECOMES PAYABLE OR THE DAY OF PRESENTMENT, WHICHEVER IS
12 LATER.

13 (3) IF THE NOTE IS NOT PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND PARAGRAPH (2)
14 DOES NOT APPLY, THE NOTE IS DISHONORED IF IT IS NOT PAID ON THE DAY IT
15 BECOMES PAYABLE.

16 (B) DISHONOR OF AN UNACCEPTED DRAFT OTHER THAN A DOCUMENTARY
17 DRAFT IS GOVERNED BY THE FOLLOWING RULES:

18 (1) IF A CHECK IS DULY PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT TO THE PAYOR
19 BANK OTHERWISE THAN FOR IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OVER THE COUNTER, THE
20 CHECK IS DISHONORED IF THE PAYOR BANK MAKES TIMELY RETURN OF THE CHECK
21 OR SENDS TIMELY NOTICE OF DISHONOR OR NONPAYMENT UNDER § 4-301 OR §
22 4-302, OR BECOMES ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE CHECK UNDER § 4-302.

23 (2) IF A DRAFT IS PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND PARAGRAPH (1) DOES
24 NOT APPLY, THE DRAFT IS DISHONORED IF PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT IS DULY
25 MADE TO THE DRAWEE AND THE DRAFT IS NOT PAID ON THE DAY OF
26 PRESENTMENT.

27 (3) IF A DRAFT IS PAYABLE ON A DATE STATED IN THE DRAFT, THE
28 DRAFT IS DISHONORED IF (I) PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT IS DULY MADE TO THE
29 DRAWEE AND PAYMENT IS NOT MADE ON THE DAY THE DRAFT BECOMES PAYABLE
30 OR THE DAY OF PRESENTMENT, WHICHEVER IS LATER, OR (II) PRESENTMENT FOR
31 ACCEPTANCE IS DULY MADE BEFORE THE DAY THE DRAFT BECOMES PAYABLE AND
32 THE DRAFT IS NOT ACCEPTED ON THE DAY OF PRESENTMENT.

33 (4) IF A DRAFT IS PAYABLE ON ELAPSE OF A PERIOD OF TIME AFTER
34 SIGHT OR ACCEPTANCE, THE DRAFT IS DISHONORED IF PRESENTMENT FOR
35 ACCEPTANCE IS DULY MADE AND THE DRAFT IS NOT ACCEPTED ON THE DAY OF
36 PRESENTMENT.

37 (C) DISHONOR OF AN UNACCEPTED DOCUMENTARY DRAFT OCCURS
38 ACCORDING TO THE RULES STATED IN SUBSECTION (B)(2), (3), AND (4), EXCEPT THAT
39 PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE MAY BE DELAYED WITHOUT DISHONOR UNTIL NO
40 LATER THAN THE CLOSE OF THE THIRD BUSINESS DAY OF THE DRAWEE

38

1 FOLLOWING THE DAY ON WHICH PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE IS REQUIRED BY
2 THOSE PARAGRAPHS.

3 (D) DISHONOR OF AN ACCEPTED DRAFT IS GOVERNED BY THE FOLLOWING
4 RULES:

5 (1) IF THE DRAFT IS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, THE DRAFT IS
6 DISHONORED IF PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT IS DULY MADE TO THE ACCEPTOR
7 AND THE DRAFT IS NOT PAID ON THE DAY OF PRESENTMENT.

8 (2) IF THE DRAFT IS NOT PAYABLE ON DEMAND, THE DRAFT IS
9 DISHONORED IF PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT IS DULY MADE TO THE ACCEPTOR
10 AND PAYMENT IS NOT MADE ON THE DAY IT BECOMES PAYABLE OR THE DAY OF
11 PRESENTMENT, WHICHEVER IS LATER.

12 (E) IN ANY CASE IN WHICH PRESENTMENT IS OTHERWISE REQUIRED FOR
13 DISHONOR UNDER THIS SECTION AND PRESENTMENT IS EXCUSED UNDER § 3-504,
14 DISHONOR OCCURS WITHOUT PRESENTMENT IF THE INSTRUMENT IS NOT DULY
15 ACCEPTED OR PAID.

16 (F) IF A DRAFT IS DISHONORED BECAUSE TIMELY ACCEPTANCE OF THE
17 DRAFT WAS NOT MADE AND THE PERSON ENTITLED TO DEMAND ACCEPTANCE
18 CONSENTS TO A LATE ACCEPTANCE, FROM THE TIME OF ACCEPTANCE THE DRAFT IS
19 TREATED AS NEVER HAVING BEEN DISHONORED.

20 3-503.

21 (A) THE OBLIGATION OF AN INDORSER STATED IN § 3-415(A) AND THE
22 OBLIGATION OF A DRAWER STATED IN § 3-414(D) MAY NOT BE ENFORCED UNLESS (I)
23 THE INDORSER OR DRAWER IS GIVEN NOTICE OF DISHONOR OF THE INSTRUMENT
24 COMPLYING WITH THIS SECTION OR (II) NOTICE OF DISHONOR IS EXCUSED UNDER §
25 3-504(B).

26 (B) NOTICE OF DISHONOR MAY BE GIVEN BY ANY PERSON; MAY BE GIVEN BY
27 ANY COMMERCIALY REASONABLE MEANS, INCLUDING AN ORAL, WRITTEN, OR
28 ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION; AND IS SUFFICIENT IF IT REASONABLY IDENTIFIES
29 THE INSTRUMENT AND INDICATES THAT THE INSTRUMENT HAS BEEN DISHONORED
30 OR HAS NOT BEEN PAID OR ACCEPTED. RETURN OF AN INSTRUMENT GIVEN TO A
31 BANK FOR COLLECTION IS SUFFICIENT NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

32 (C) SUBJECT TO § 3-504(C), WITH RESPECT TO AN INSTRUMENT TAKEN FOR
33 COLLECTION BY A COLLECTING BANK, NOTICE OF DISHONOR MUST BE GIVEN (I) BY
34 THE BANK BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF THE NEXT BANKING DAY FOLLOWING THE
35 BANKING DAY ON WHICH THE BANK RECEIVES NOTICE OF DISHONOR OF THE
36 INSTRUMENT, OR (II) BY ANY OTHER PERSON WITHIN 30 DAYS FOLLOWING THE DAY
37 ON WHICH THE PERSON RECEIVES NOTICE OF DISHONOR. WITH RESPECT TO ANY
38 OTHER INSTRUMENT, NOTICE OF DISHONOR MUST BE GIVEN WITHIN 30 DAYS
39 FOLLOWING THE DAY ON WHICH DISHONOR OCCURS.

40 3-504.

41 (A) PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE OF AN INSTRUMENT IS
42 EXCUSED IF (I) THE PERSON ENTITLED TO PRESENT THE INSTRUMENT CANNOT

39

1 WITH REASONABLE DILIGENCE MAKE PRESENTMENT, (II) THE MAKER OR
2 ACCEPTOR HAS REPUDIATED AN OBLIGATION TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT OR IS
3 DEAD OR IN INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS, (III) BY THE TERMS OF THE INSTRUMENT
4 PRESENTMENT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ENFORCE THE OBLIGATION OF INDORSERS
5 OR THE DRAWER, (IV) THE DRAWER OR INDORSER WHOSE OBLIGATION IS BEING
6 ENFORCED HAS WAIVED PRESENTMENT OR OTHERWISE HAS NO REASON TO
7 EXPECT OR RIGHT TO REQUIRE THAT THE INSTRUMENT BE PAID OR ACCEPTED, OR
8 (V) THE DRAWER INSTRUCTED THE DRAWEE NOT TO PAY OR ACCEPT THE DRAFT
9 OR THE DRAWEE WAS NOT OBLIGATED TO THE DRAWER TO PAY THE DRAFT.

10 (B) NOTICE OF DISHONOR IS EXCUSED IF (I) BY THE TERMS OF THE
11 INSTRUMENT NOTICE OF DISHONOR IS NOT NECESSARY TO ENFORCE THE
12 OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT, OR (II) THE PARTY WHOSE
13 OBLIGATION IS BEING ENFORCED WAIVED NOTICE OF DISHONOR. A WAIVER OF
14 PRESENTMENT IS ALSO A WAIVER OF NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

15 (C) DELAY IN GIVING NOTICE OF DISHONOR IS EXCUSED IF THE DELAY WAS
16 CAUSED BY CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE PERSON GIVING THE
17 NOTICE AND THE PERSON GIVING THE NOTICE EXERCISED REASONABLE
18 DILIGENCE AFTER THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY CEASED TO OPERATE.

19 3-505.

20 (A) THE FOLLOWING ARE ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE AND CREATE A
21 PRESUMPTION OF DISHONOR AND OF ANY NOTICE OF DISHONOR STATED:

22 (1) A DOCUMENT REGULAR IN FORM AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (B)
23 WHICH PURPORTS TO BE A PROTEST;

24 (2) A PURPORTED STAMP OR WRITING OF THE DRAWEE, PAYOR BANK,
25 OR PRESENTING BANK ON OR ACCOMPANYING THE INSTRUMENT STATING THAT
26 ACCEPTANCE OR PAYMENT HAS BEEN REFUSED UNLESS REASONS FOR THE
27 REFUSAL ARE STATED AND THE REASONS ARE NOT CONSISTENT WITH DISHONOR;

28 (3) A BOOK OR RECORD OF THE DRAWEE, PAYOR BANK, OR
29 COLLECTING BANK, KEPT IN THE USUAL COURSE OF BUSINESS WHICH SHOWS
30 DISHONOR, EVEN IF THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF WHO MADE THE ENTRY.

31 (B) A PROTEST IS A CERTIFICATE OF DISHONOR MADE BY A UNITED STATES
32 CONSUL OR VICE CONSUL, OR A NOTARY PUBLIC OR OTHER PERSON AUTHORIZED
33 TO ADMINISTER OATHS BY THE LAW OF THE PLACE WHERE DISHONOR OCCURS. IT
34 MAY BE MADE UPON INFORMATION SATISFACTORY TO THAT PERSON. THE PROTEST
35 MUST IDENTIFY THE INSTRUMENT AND CERTIFY EITHER THAT PRESENTMENT HAS
36 BEEN MADE OR, IF NOT MADE, THE REASON WHY IT WAS NOT MADE, AND THAT THE
37 INSTRUMENT HAS BEEN DISHONORED BY NONACCEPTANCE OR NONPAYMENT. THE
38 PROTEST MAY ALSO CERTIFY THAT NOTICE OF DISHONOR HAS BEEN GIVEN TO
39 SOME OR ALL PARTIES.

40

1 SUBTITLE 6. DISCHARGE AND PAYMENT.

2 3-601.

3 (A) THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT IS DISCHARGED
4 AS STATED IN THIS TITLE OR BY AN ACT OR AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTY WHICH
5 WOULD DISCHARGE AN OBLIGATION TO PAY MONEY UNDER A SIMPLE CONTRACT.

6 (B) DISCHARGE OF THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY IS NOT EFFECTIVE
7 AGAINST A PERSON ACQUIRING RIGHTS OF A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE OF THE
8 INSTRUMENT WITHOUT NOTICE OF THE DISCHARGE.

9 3-602.

10 (A) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (B), AN INSTRUMENT IS PAID TO THE EXTENT
11 PAYMENT IS MADE (I) BY OR ON BEHALF OF A PARTY OBLIGED TO PAY THE
12 INSTRUMENT, AND (II) TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT. TO
13 THE EXTENT OF THE PAYMENT, THE OBLIGATION OF THE PARTY OBLIGED TO PAY
14 THE INSTRUMENT IS DISCHARGED EVEN THOUGH PAYMENT IS MADE WITH
15 KNOWLEDGE OF A CLAIM TO THE INSTRUMENT UNDER § 3-306 BY ANOTHER
16 PERSON.

17 (B) THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT IS NOT
18 DISCHARGED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) IF:

19 (1) A CLAIM TO THE INSTRUMENT UNDER § 3-306 IS ENFORCEABLE
20 AGAINST THE PARTY RECEIVING PAYMENT AND (I) PAYMENT IS MADE WITH
21 KNOWLEDGE BY THE PAYOR THAT PAYMENT IS PROHIBITED BY INJUNCTION OR
22 SIMILAR PROCESS OF A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, OR (II) IN THE CASE
23 OF AN INSTRUMENT OTHER THAN A CASHIER'S CHECK, TELLER'S CHECK, OR
24 CERTIFIED CHECK, THE PARTY MAKING PAYMENT ACCEPTED, FROM THE PERSON
25 HAVING A CLAIM TO THE INSTRUMENT, INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS RESULTING
26 FROM REFUSAL TO PAY THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT; OR

27 (2) THE PERSON MAKING PAYMENT KNOWS THAT THE INSTRUMENT IS
28 A STOLEN INSTRUMENT AND PAYS A PERSON IT KNOWS IS IN WRONGFUL
29 POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT.

30 3-603.

31 (A) IF TENDER OF PAYMENT OF AN OBLIGATION TO PAY AN INSTRUMENT IS
32 MADE TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT, THE EFFECT OF
33 TENDER IS GOVERNED BY PRINCIPLES OF LAW APPLICABLE TO TENDER OF
34 PAYMENT UNDER A SIMPLE CONTRACT.

35 (B) IF TENDER OF PAYMENT OF AN OBLIGATION TO PAY AN INSTRUMENT IS
36 MADE TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT AND THE TENDER IS
37 REFUSED, THERE IS DISCHARGE, TO THE EXTENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE TENDER,
38 OF THE OBLIGATION OF AN INDORSER OR ACCOMMODATION PARTY HAVING A
39 RIGHT OF RECOURSE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATION TO WHICH THE TENDER
40 RELATES.

41

1 (C) IF TENDER OF PAYMENT OF AN AMOUNT DUE ON AN INSTRUMENT IS
2 MADE TO A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT, THE OBLIGATION OF
3 THE OBLIGOR TO PAY INTEREST AFTER THE DUE DATE ON THE AMOUNT
4 TENDERED IS DISCHARGED. IF PRESENTMENT IS REQUIRED WITH RESPECT TO AN
5 INSTRUMENT AND THE OBLIGOR IS ABLE AND READY TO PAY ON THE DUE DATE AT
6 EVERY PLACE OF PAYMENT STATED IN THE INSTRUMENT, THE OBLIGOR IS DEEMED
7 TO HAVE MADE TENDER OF PAYMENT ON THE DUE DATE TO THE PERSON
8 ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT.

9 3-604.

10 (A) A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE AN INSTRUMENT, WITH OR WITHOUT
11 CONSIDERATION, MAY DISCHARGE THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY THE
12 INSTRUMENT (I) BY AN INTENTIONAL VOLUNTARY ACT, SUCH AS SURRENDER OF
13 THE INSTRUMENT TO THE PARTY, DESTRUCTION, MUTILATION, OR CANCELLATION
14 OF THE INSTRUMENT, CANCELLATION OR STRIKING OUT OF THE PARTY'S
15 SIGNATURE, OR THE ADDITION OF WORDS TO THE INSTRUMENT INDICATING
16 DISCHARGE, OR (II) BY AGREEING NOT TO SUE OR OTHERWISE RENOUNCING
17 RIGHTS AGAINST THE PARTY BY A SIGNED WRITING.

18 (B) CANCELLATION OR STRIKING OUT OF AN INDORSEMENT PURSUANT TO
19 SUBSECTION (A) DOES NOT AFFECT THE STATUS AND RIGHTS OF A PARTY DERIVED
20 FROM THE INDORSEMENT.

21 3-605.

22 (A) IN THIS SECTION, THE TERM "INDORSER" INCLUDES A DRAWER HAVING
23 THE OBLIGATION DESCRIBED IN § 3-414(D).

24 (B) DISCHARGE, UNDER § 3-604, OF THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY AN
25 INSTRUMENT DOES NOT DISCHARGE THE OBLIGATION OF AN INDORSER OR
26 ACCOMMODATION PARTY HAVING A RIGHT OF RECOURSE AGAINST THE
27 DISCHARGED PARTY.

28 (C) IF A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE AN INSTRUMENT AGREES, WITH OR
29 WITHOUT CONSIDERATION, TO AN EXTENSION OF THE DUE DATE OF THE
30 OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY THE INSTRUMENT, THE EXTENSION DISCHARGES
31 AN INDORSER OR ACCOMMODATION PARTY HAVING A RIGHT OF RECOURSE
32 AGAINST THE PARTY WHOSE OBLIGATION IS EXTENDED TO THE EXTENT THE
33 INDORSER OR ACCOMMODATION PARTY PROVES THAT THE EXTENSION CAUSED
34 LOSS TO THE INDORSER OR ACCOMMODATION PARTY WITH RESPECT TO THE RIGHT
35 OF RECOURSE.

36 (D) IF A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE AN INSTRUMENT AGREES, WITH OR
37 WITHOUT CONSIDERATION, TO A MATERIAL MODIFICATION OF THE OBLIGATION
38 OF A PARTY OTHER THAN AN EXTENSION OF THE DUE DATE, THE MODIFICATION
39 DISCHARGES THE OBLIGATION OF AN INDORSER OR ACCOMMODATION PARTY
40 HAVING A RIGHT OF RECOURSE AGAINST THE PERSON WHOSE OBLIGATION IS
41 MODIFIED TO THE EXTENT THE MODIFICATION CAUSES LOSS TO THE INDORSER OR
42 ACCOMMODATION PARTY WITH RESPECT TO THE RIGHT OF RECOURSE. THE LOSS
43 SUFFERED BY THE INDORSER OR ACCOMMODATION PARTY AS A RESULT OF THE
44 MODIFICATION IS EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT OF THE RIGHT OF RECOURSE UNLESS

42

1 THE PERSON ENFORCING THE INSTRUMENT PROVES THAT NO LOSS WAS CAUSED BY
2 THE MODIFICATION OR THAT THE LOSS CAUSED BY THE MODIFICATION WAS AN
3 AMOUNT LESS THAN THE AMOUNT OF THE RIGHT OF RECOURSE.

4 (E) IF THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO PAY AN INSTRUMENT IS SECURED BY
5 AN INTEREST IN COLLATERAL AND A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE
6 INSTRUMENT IMPAIRS THE VALUE OF THE INTEREST IN COLLATERAL, THE
7 OBLIGATION OF AN INDORSER OR ACCOMMODATION PARTY HAVING A RIGHT OF
8 RECOURSE AGAINST THE OBLIGOR IS DISCHARGED TO THE EXTENT OF THE
9 IMPAIRMENT. THE VALUE OF AN INTEREST IN COLLATERAL IS IMPAIRED TO THE
10 EXTENT (I) THE VALUE OF THE INTEREST IS REDUCED TO AN AMOUNT LESS THAN
11 THE AMOUNT OF THE RIGHT OF RECOURSE OF THE PARTY ASSERTING DISCHARGE,
12 OR (II) THE REDUCTION IN VALUE OF THE INTEREST CAUSES AN INCREASE IN THE
13 AMOUNT BY WHICH THE AMOUNT OF THE RIGHT OF RECOURSE EXCEEDS THE
14 VALUE OF THE INTEREST. THE BURDEN OF PROVING IMPAIRMENT IS ON THE PARTY
15 ASSERTING DISCHARGE.

16 (F) IF THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY IS SECURED BY AN INTEREST IN
17 COLLATERAL NOT PROVIDED BY AN ACCOMMODATION PARTY AND A PERSON
18 ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT IMPAIRS THE VALUE OF THE INTEREST IN
19 COLLATERAL, THE OBLIGATION OF ANY PARTY WHO IS JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY
20 LIABLE WITH RESPECT TO THE SECURED OBLIGATION IS DISCHARGED TO THE
21 EXTENT THE IMPAIRMENT CAUSES THE PARTY ASSERTING DISCHARGE TO PAY
22 MORE THAN THAT PARTY WOULD HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO PAY, TAKING INTO
23 ACCOUNT RIGHTS OF CONTRIBUTION, IF IMPAIRMENT HAD NOT OCCURRED. IF THE
24 PARTY ASSERTING DISCHARGE IS AN ACCOMMODATION PARTY NOT ENTITLED TO
25 DISCHARGE UNDER SUBSECTION (E), THE PARTY IS DEEMED TO HAVE A RIGHT TO
26 CONTRIBUTION BASED ON JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY RATHER THAN A RIGHT
27 TO REIMBURSEMENT. THE BURDEN OF PROVING IMPAIRMENT IS ON THE PARTY
28 ASSERTING DISCHARGE.

29 (G) UNDER SUBSECTION (E) OR (F), IMPAIRING VALUE OF AN INTEREST IN
30 COLLATERAL INCLUDES (I) FAILURE TO OBTAIN OR MAINTAIN PERFECTION OR
31 RECORDATION OF THE INTEREST IN COLLATERAL, (II) RELEASE OF COLLATERAL
32 WITHOUT SUBSTITUTION OF COLLATERAL OF EQUAL VALUE, (III) FAILURE TO
33 PERFORM A DUTY TO PRESERVE THE VALUE OF COLLATERAL OWED, UNDER
34 ARTICLE 9 OR OTHER LAW, TO A DEBTOR OR SURETY OR OTHER PERSON
35 SECONDARILY LIABLE, OR (IV) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE LAW IN
36 DISPOSING OF COLLATERAL.

37 (H) AN ACCOMMODATION PARTY IS NOT DISCHARGED UNDER SUBSECTION
38 (C), (D), OR (E) UNLESS THE PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE INSTRUMENT
39 KNOWS OF THE ACCOMMODATION OR HAS NOTICE UNDER § 3-419(C) THAT THE
40 INSTRUMENT WAS SIGNED FOR ACCOMMODATION.

41 (I) A PARTY IS NOT DISCHARGED UNDER THIS SECTION IF (I) THE PARTY
42 ASSERTING DISCHARGE CONSENTS TO THE EVENT OR CONDUCT THAT IS THE BASIS
43 OF THE DISCHARGE, OR (II) THE INSTRUMENT OR A SEPARATE AGREEMENT OF THE
44 PARTY PROVIDES FOR WAIVER OF DISCHARGE UNDER THIS SECTION EITHER

43

1 SPECIFICALLY OR BY GENERAL LANGUAGE INDICATING THAT PARTIES WAIVE
2 DEFENSES BASED ON SURETYSHIP OR IMPAIRMENT OF COLLATERAL.

3 4-101.

4 This title [shall be known and] may be cited as Uniform Commercial Code -- Bank
5 Deposits and Collections.

6 4-102.

7 [(1)] (A) To the extent that items within this title are also within[the scope of]
8 Titles 3 and 8, they are subject to [the provisions of] those titles. [In the event of] IF
9 THERE IS conflict [the provisions of], this title [govern those of] GOVERNS [Title 3]
10 TITLE 3, but [the provisions of] Title 8 [govern those of] GOVERNS thistitle.

11 [(2)] (B) The liability of a bank for action or nonaction with respect to [any] AN
12 item handled by it for purposes of presentment, [payment] PAYMENT, or collection is
13 governed by the law of the place where the bank is located. In the caseof action or
14 nonaction by or at a branch or separate office of a bank, its liabilityis governed by the law
15 of the place where the branch or separate office is located.

16 4-103.

17 [(1)] (A) The effect of the provisions of this title may be varied by agreement
18 [except that no agreement can], BUT THE PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CANNOT
19 disclaim a bank's responsibility for its [own] lack of good faith or failure to exercise
20 ordinary care or [can] limit the measure of damages for [such] THE lackor failure[;
21 but]. HOWEVER, the parties may DETERMINE by agreement [determine] the standards
22 by which [such] THE BANK'S responsibility is to be measured if [such] THOSE standards
23 are not manifestly unreasonable.

24 [(2)] (B) Federal reserve regulations and operating [letters] CIRCULARS,
25 [clearing house] CLEARING-HOUSE rules, and the like[,] have the effect of agreements
26 under subsection [(1)] (A), whether or not specifically assented to by all parties
27 interested in items handled.

28 [(3)] (C) Action or nonaction approved by this title or pursuant to federal reserve
29 regulations or operating [letters constitutes] CIRCULARS IS the exercise of ordinary care
30 and, in the absence of special instructions, action or nonaction consistent with [clearing
31 house] CLEARING-HOUSE rules and the like or with a general banking usage not
32 disapproved by this title, IS prima facie [constitutes] the exercise ofordinary care.

33 [(4)] (D) The specification or approval of certain procedures by this title [does
34 not constitute] IS NOT disapproval of other procedures [which] THAT maybe
35 reasonable under the circumstances.

36 [(5)] (E) The measure of damages for failure to exercise ordinary care in handling
37 an item is the amount of the item reduced by an amount [which] THAT could not have
38 been realized by the [use] EXERCISE of ordinary care[, and where]. IF there is ALSO
39 bad faith it includes ANY other damages[, if any, suffered by] the party SUFFERED as a
40 proximate consequence.

44

1 4-104.

2 [(1)] (A) In this [title] TITLE, unless the context otherwise [requires]
3 REQUIRES:

4 [(a)] (1) "Account" means any DEPOSIT OR CREDIT account with a bank
5 [and includes a checking, time, interest or savings account], INCLUDING A DEMAND,
6 TIME, SAVINGS, PASSBOOK, SHARE DRAFT, OR LIKE ACCOUNT, OTHER THAN AN
7 ACCOUNT EVIDENCED BY A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT;

8 [(b)] (2) "Afternoon" means the period of a day between noon and
9 midnight;

10 [(c)] (3) "Banking day" means [that] THE part of [any] A day,
11 EXCLUDING SATURDAY, SUNDAY, OR A LEGAL HOLIDAY, on which a bank is open to
12 the public for carrying on substantially all of its banking functions;

13 [(d)] (4) ["Clearing house"] "CLEARING-HOUSE" means [any] AN
14 association of banks or other payors regularly clearing items;

15 [(e)] (5) "Customer" means [any] A person having an account with a bank
16 or for whom a bank has agreed to collect items [and includes], INCLUDING a bank
17 [carrying] THAT MAINTAINS an account [with] AT another bank;

18 [(f)] (6) "Documentary draft" means [any negotiable or nonnegotiable
19 draft with accompanying documents, securities or other papers to be delivered against
20 honor of the draft] A DRAFT TO BE PRESENTED FOR ACCEPTANCE OR PAYMENT IF
21 SPECIFIED DOCUMENTS, CERTIFICATED SECURITIES (§ 8-102) OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR
22 UNCERTIFICATED SECURITIES (§ 8-308), OR OTHER CERTIFICATES, STATEMENTS, OR
23 THE LIKE ARE TO BE RECEIVED BY THE DRAWEE OR OTHER PAYOR BEFORE
24 ACCEPTANCE OR PAYMENT OF THE DRAFT;

25 (7) "DRAFT" MEANS A DRAFT AS DEFINED IN § 3-104 OR AN ITEM,
26 OTHER THAN AN INSTRUMENT, THAT IS AN ORDER;

27 (8) "DRAWEE" MEANS A PERSON ORDERED IN A DRAFT TO MAKE
28 PAYMENT;

29 [(g)] (9) "Item" means [any instrument for the payment of money even
30 though it is not negotiable but does not include money] AN INSTRUMENT OR A
31 PROMISE OR ORDER TO PAY MONEY HANDLED BY A BANK FOR COLLECTION OR
32 PAYMENT. THE TERM DOES NOT INCLUDE A PAYMENT ORDER GOVERNED BY TITLE
33 4A OR A CREDIT OR DEBIT CARD SLIP;

34 [(h)] (10) "Midnight deadline" with respect to a bank is midnight on its next
35 banking day following the banking day on which it receives the relevant item or notice or
36 from which the time for taking action commences to run, whichever is later;

37 [(i)] "Property payable" includes the availability of funds for payment at the
38 time of decision to pay or dishonor;]

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1 [(j)] (11) "Settle" means to pay in cash, by [clearing house]
2 CLEARING-HOUSE settlement, in a charge or credit or by remittance, or otherwise as
3 [instructed] AGREED. A settlement may be either provisional or final;

4 [(k)] (12) "Suspends payments" with respect to a bank means that it has
5 been closed by order of the supervisory authorities, that a public officer has been
6 appointed to take it [over] OVER; or that it ceases or refuses to make payments in the
7 ordinary course of business.

8 [(2)] (B) Other definitions applying to this title and the sections in which they
9 appear are:

10 "AGREEMENT FOR ELECTRONIC PRESENTMENT." § 4-110.

11 "BANK." § 4-105.

12 "Collecting bank." § 4-105.

13 "Depositary bank." § 4-105.

14 "Intermediary bank." § 4-105.

15 "Payor bank." § 4-105.

16 "Presenting bank." § 4-105.

17 ["Remitting bank." § 4-105.]

18 [(3)] (C) The following definitions in other titles apply to this title:

19 "Acceptance." § 3-410.

20 "ALTERATION." § 3-407.

21 "CASHIER'S CHECK." § 3-104.

22 "Certificate of deposit." § 3-104.

23 ["Certification." § 3-411.]

24 "CERTIFIED CHECK." § 3-409.

25 "Check." § 3-104.

26 "Draft." § 3-104.

27 "GOOD FAITH." § 3-103.

28 "Holder in due course." § 3-302.

29 "INSTRUMENT." § 3-104.

30 "Notice of dishonor." § 3-508.

31 "ORDER." § 3-103.

32 "ORDINARY CARE." § 3-103.

HOUSE BILL 24

33 "PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE." § 3-301.

34 "Presentment." § [3-504] 3-501.

46

1 "PROMISE." § 3-103.

2 ["Protest." § 3-509.]

3 "PROVE." § 3-103.

4 ["Secondary party." § 3-102.]

5 "TELLER'S CHECK." § 3-104.

6 "UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE." § 3-403.

7 [(4)] (D) In addition Title 1 contains general definitions and principles of
8 construction and interpretation applicable throughout this title.

9 4-105.

10 In this title [unless the context otherwise requires]:

11 (1) "BANK" MEANS A PERSON ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF BANKING,
12 INCLUDING A SAVINGS BANK, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, CREDIT UNION, OR
13 TRUST COMPANY;

14 [(a)] (2) "Depository bank" means the first bank to [which] TAKE an item [is
15 transferred for collection] even though it is also the payor bank UNLESS THE ITEM IS
16 PRESENTED FOR IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OVER THE COUNTER;

17 [(b)] (3) "Payor bank" means a bank [by which an item is payable as drawn or
18 accepted] THAT IS THE DRAWEE OF A DRAFT;

19 [(c)] (4) "Intermediary bank" means [any] A bank to which an item is
20 transferred in course of collection except the depository or payor bank;

21 [(d)] (5) "Collecting bank" means [any] A bank handling [the] AN item for
22 collection except the payor bank;

23 [(e)] (6) "Presenting bank" means [any] A bank presenting an item except a
24 payor bank[;].

25 [(f) "Remitting bank" means any payor or intermediary bank remittingfor an
26 item.]

27 4-106.

28 (A) IF AN ITEM STATES THAT IT IS "PAYABLE THROUGH" A BANK IDENTIFIED
29 IN THE ITEM, (I) THE ITEM DESIGNATES THE BANK AS A COLLECTING BANK AND
30 DOES NOT BY ITSELF AUTHORIZE THE BANK TO PAY THE ITEM, AND (II) THE ITEM
31 MAY BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT ONLY BY OR THROUGH THE BANK.

32 (B) IF AN ITEM STATES THAT IT IS "PAYABLE AT" A BANK IDENTIFIED IN THE
33 ITEM:

34 (1) THE ITEM DESIGNATES THE BANK AS A COLLECTING BANK AND
35 DOES NOT BY ITSELF AUTHORIZE THE BANK TO PAY THE ITEM; AND

47

1 (2) THE ITEM MAY BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT ONLY BY OR
2 THROUGH THE BANK.

3 (C) IF A DRAFT NAMES A NONBANK DRAWEE AND IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER
4 A BANK NAMED IN THE DRAFT IS A CODRAWEE OR A COLLECTING BANK, THE BANK
5 IS A COLLECTING BANK.

6 [4-106.] 4-107.

7 A branch or separate office of a bank is a separate bank for the purpose of
8 computing the time within which and determining the place at or to which action may be
9 taken or notices or orders [shall] MUST be given under this title and under Title 3.

10 [4-107.] 4-108.

11 [(1)] (A) For the purpose of allowing time to process items, prove [balances]
12 BALANCES, and make the necessary entries on its books to determine its position for the
13 day, a bank may fix an afternoon hour of two p.m. or later as a cutoff hour for the
14 handling of money and items and the making of entries on its books.

15 [(2)] (B) [Any] AN item or deposit of money received on any day after a cutoff
16 hour so fixed or after the close of the banking day may be treated as being received at the
17 opening of the next banking day.

18 [4-108.] 4-109.

19 [(1)] (A) Unless otherwise instructed, a collecting bank in a good faith effort to
20 secure payment [may, in the case] of A specific [items] ITEM DRAWN ON APAYOR
21 OTHER THAN A BANK, and with or without the approval of any person involved, MAY
22 waive, [modify] MODIFY, or extend time limits imposed or permitted by Titles 1 through
23 10 of this article for a period not [in excess of an] EXCEEDING TWO additional banking
24 [day] DAYS without discharge of [secondary parties and without] DRAWERSOR
25 INDORSERS OR liability to its transferor or [any] A prior party.

26 [(2)] (B) Delay by a collecting bank or payor bank beyond time limits prescribed
27 or permitted by [Titles 1 through 10 of] this article, or by instructions is excused if (I)
28 THE DELAY IS caused by interruption of communication OR COMPUTER facilities,
29 suspension of payments by another bank, war, emergency conditions, FAILURE OF
30 EQUIPMENT, or other circumstances beyond the control of the bank [provided it], AND
31 (II) THE BANK exercises such diligence as the circumstances require.

32 [4-109.]

33 The "process of posting" means the usual procedure followed by a payor bank in
34 determining to pay an item and in recording the payment including one or more of the
35 following or other steps as determined by the bank:

- 36 (a) Verification of any signature;
- 37 (b) Ascertaining that sufficient funds are available;
- 38 (c) Affixing a "paid" or other stamp;
- 39 (d) Entering a charge or entry to a customer's account;

48

1 (e) Correcting or reversing an entry or erroneous action with respect to the item.]

2 4-110.

3 (A) "AGREEMENT FOR ELECTRONIC PRESENTMENT" MEANS AN AGREEMENT,
4 CLEARING-HOUSE RULE, OR FEDERAL RESERVE REGULATION OR OPERATING
5 CIRCULAR, PROVIDING THAT PRESENTMENT OF AN ITEM MAY BE MADE BY
6 TRANSMISSION OF AN IMAGE OF AN ITEM OR INFORMATION DESCRIBING THE ITEM
7 ("PRESENTMENT NOTICE") RATHER THAN DELIVERY OF THE ITEM ITSELF. THE
8 AGREEMENT MAY PROVIDE FOR PROCEDURES GOVERNING RETENTION,
9 PRESENTMENT, PAYMENT, DISHONOR, AND OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING ITEMS
10 SUBJECT TO THE AGREEMENT.

11 (B) PRESENTMENT OF AN ITEM PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT FOR
12 PRESENTMENT IS MADE WHEN THE PRESENTMENT NOTICE IS RECEIVED.

13 (C) IF PRESENTMENT IS MADE BY PRESENTMENT NOTICE, A REFERENCE TO
14 "ITEM" OR "CHECK" IN THIS TITLE MEANS THE PRESENTMENT NOTICE UNLESS THE
15 CONTEXT OTHERWISE INDICATES.

16 4-111.

17 AN ACTION TO ENFORCE AN OBLIGATION, DUTY, OR RIGHT ARISING UNDER
18 THIS TITLE MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN 3 YEARS AFTER THE CAUSE OF ACTION
19 ACCRUES.

20 4-201.

21 [(1)] (A) Unless a contrary intent clearly appears and [prior to] BEFORE the
22 time that a settlement given by a collecting bank for an item is or becomes final,
23 [(subsection (3) of § 4-211 and §§ 4-212 and 4-213)] the bank, WITH RESPECT TO THE
24 ITEM, is an agent or subagent of the owner of the item and any settlement given for the
25 item is provisional. This provision applies regardless of the form of indorsement or lack of
26 indorsement and even though credit given for the item is subject to immediate withdrawal
27 as of right or is in fact withdrawn; but the continuance of ownership of an item by its
28 owner and any rights of the owner to proceeds of the item are subject to rights of a
29 collecting bank, such as those resulting from outstanding advances on the item and
30 [valid] rights of RECOUPMENT OR setoff. [When] IF an item is handled by banks for
31 purposes of presentment, payment [and], collection, OR RETURN, the relevant
32 provisions of this title apply even though action of THE parties clearly establishes that a
33 particular bank has purchased the item and is the owner of it.

34 [(2)] (B) After an item has been indorsed with the words "pay any bank" or the
35 like, only a bank may acquire the rights of a holder UNTIL THE ITEM HAS BEEN:

36 [(a)] (1) [Until the item has been returned] RETURNED to the customer
37 initiating collection; or

38 [(b)] (2) [Until the item has been specially] SPECIALLY indorsed by a bank
39 to a person who is not a bank.

40 4-202.

41 [(1)] (A) A collecting bank must [use] EXERCISE ordinary care in:

49

1 [(a)] (1) Presenting an item or sending it for presentment; [and]

2 [(b)] (2) Sending notice of dishonor or nonpayment or returning an item
3 other than a documentary draft to the bank's transferor [or directly to the depository
4 bank under subsection (2) of § 4-212] after learning that the item has not been paid or
5 accepted, as the case may be; [and]

6 [(c)] (3) Settling for an item when the bank receives final settlement; and

7 [(d)] Making or providing for any necessary protest; and]

8 [(e)] (4) Notifying its transferor of any loss or delay in transit within a
9 reasonable time after discovery thereof.

10 [(2)] A collecting bank taking proper action before its midnight deadline following
11 receipt of an item, notice or payment acts seasonably; taking proper action within a
12 reasonably longer time may be seasonable but the bank has the burden of so
13 establishing.]

14 (B) A COLLECTING BANK EXERCISES ORDINARY CARE UNDER SUBSECTION
15 (A) BY TAKING PROPER ACTION BEFORE ITS MIDNIGHT DEADLINE FOLLOWING
16 RECEIPT OF AN ITEM, NOTICE, OR SETTLEMENT. TAKING PROPER ACTION WITHIN A
17 REASONABLY LONGER TIME MAY CONSTITUTE THE EXERCISE OF ORDINARY CARE,
18 BUT THE BANK HAS THE BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING TIMELINESS.

19 [(3)] (C) Subject to subsection [(1) (a)] (A)(1), a bank is not liable for the
20 insolvency, neglect, misconduct, mistake, or default of another bank or person or for loss
21 or destruction of an item [in transit or] in the possession of others OR IN TRANSIT.

22 4-203.

23 Subject to [the provisions of] Title 3 concerning conversion of instruments ([§
24 3-419] § 3-420) and [the provisions of both Title 3 and this title concerning] restrictive
25 indorsements (§ 3-206) only a collecting bank's transferor can give instructions [which]
26 THAT affect the bank or constitute notice to it, and a collecting bank is not liable to prior
27 parties for any action taken pursuant to [such] THE instructions or in accordance with
28 any agreement with its transferor.

29 4-204.

30 [(1)] (A) A collecting bank [must] SHALL send items by A reasonably prompt
31 method, taking into consideration [any] relevant instructions, the nature of the item, the
32 number of [such] THOSE items on hand, [and] the cost of collection [involved]
33 INVOLVED, and the method generally used by it or others to present [such] THOSE
34 items.

35 [(2)] (B) A collecting bank may send:

36 [(a)] (1) [Any] AN item [direct] DIRECTLY to the payor bank;

37 [(b)] (2) [Any] AN item to [any] A nonbank payor if authorized by its
38 transferor; and

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1 [(c)] (3) [Any] AN item other than documentary drafts to any nonbank
2 payor, if authorized by federal reserve regulation or operating [letter] CIRCULAR,
3 [clearing house] CLEARING-HOUSE rule, or the like.

4 [(3)] (C) Presentment may be made by a presenting bank at a place where the
5 payor bank OR OTHER PAYOR has requested that presentment be made.

6 [4-205.

7 (1) A depositary bank which has taken an item for collection may supply any
8 indorsement of the customer which is necessary to title unless the item contains the words
9 "payee's indorsement required" or the like. In the absence of such a requirement a
10 statement placed on the item by the depositary bank to the effect that the item was
11 deposited by a customer or credited to his account is effective as the customer's
12 indorsement.

13 (2) An intermediary bank, or payor bank which is not a depositary bank, is neither
14 given notice nor otherwise affected by a restrictive indorsement of any person except the
15 bank's immediate transferor.]

16 4-205.

17 IF A CUSTOMER DELIVERS AN ITEM TO A DEPOSITARY BANK FOR COLLECTION:

18 (1) THE DEPOSITARY BANK BECOMES A HOLDER OF THE ITEM AT THE
19 TIME IT RECEIVES THE ITEM FOR COLLECTION IF THE CUSTOMER AT THE TIME OF
20 DELIVERY WAS A HOLDER OF THE ITEM, WHETHER OR NOT THE CUSTOMER
21 INDORSES THE ITEM, AND, IF THE BANK SATISFIES THE OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF §
22 3-302, IT IS A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE; AND

23 (2) THE DEPOSITARY BANK WARRANTS TO COLLECTING BANKS, THE
24 PAYOR BANK OR OTHER PAYOR, AND THE DRAWER THAT THE AMOUNT OF THE
25 ITEM WAS PAID TO THE CUSTOMER OR DEPOSITED TO THE CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT.

26 4-206.

27 Any agreed method [which] THAT identifies the transferor bank is sufficient for
28 the item's further transfer to another bank.

29 [4-207.

30 (1) Each customer or collecting bank who obtains payment or acceptance of an
31 item and each prior customer and collecting bank warrants to the payor bank or other
32 payor who in good faith pays or accepts the item that

33 (a) He has a good title to the item or is authorized to obtain payment or
34 acceptance on behalf of one who has a good title; and

35 (b) He has no knowledge that the signature of the maker or drawer is
36 unauthorized, except that this warranty is not given by any customer or collecting bank
37 that is a holder in due course and acts in good faith

38 (i) To a maker with respect to the maker's own signature; or

51

1 (ii) To a drawer with respect to the drawer's own signature, whether or
2 not the drawer is also the drawee; or

3 (iii) To an acceptor of an item if the holder in due course took the item
4 after the acceptance or obtained the acceptance without knowledge that the drawer's
5 signature was unauthorized; and

6 (c) The item has not been materially altered, except that this warranty is not
7 given by any customer or collecting bank that is a holder in due course and acts in good
8 faith

9 (i) To the maker of a note; or

10 (ii) To the drawer of a draft whether or not the drawer is also the
11 drawee; or

12 (iii) To the acceptor of an item with respect to an alteration made prior
13 to the acceptance if the holder in due course took the item after the acceptance, even
14 though the acceptance provided "payable as originally drawn" or equivalent terms; or

15 (iv) To the acceptor of an item with respect to an alteration made after
16 the acceptance.

17 (2) Each customer and collecting bank who transfers an item and receives a
18 settlement or other consideration for it warrants to his transferee and to any subsequent
19 collecting bank who takes the item in good faith that

20 (a) He has a good title to the item or is authorized to obtain payment or
21 acceptance on behalf of one who has a good title and the transfer is otherwise rightful;
22 and

23 (b) All signatures are genuine or authorized; and

24 (c) The item has not been materially altered; and

25 (d) No defense of any party is good against him; and

26 (e) He has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding instituted with
27 respect to the maker or acceptor or the drawer of an unaccepted item.

28 In addition each customer and collecting bank so transferring an item and receiving
29 a settlement or other consideration engages that upon dishonor and any necessary notice
30 of dishonor and protest he will take up the item.

31 (3) The warranties and the engagement to honor set forth in the two preceding
32 subsections arise notwithstanding the absence of indorsement or words of guaranty or
33 warranty in the transfer or presentment and a collecting bank remains liable for their
34 breach despite remittance to its transferor. Damages for breach of such warranties or
35 engagement to honor shall not exceed the consideration received by the customer or
36 collecting bank responsible plus finance charges and expenses related to the item, if any.

37 (4) Unless a claim for breach of warranty under this section is made within a
38 reasonable time after the person claiming learns of the breach, the person liable is
39 discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in making claim.]

52

1 4-207.

2 (A) A CUSTOMER OR COLLECTING BANK THAT TRANSFERS AN ITEM AND
3 RECEIVES A SETTLEMENT OR OTHER CONSIDERATION WARRANTS TO THE
4 TRANSFEREE AND TO ANY SUBSEQUENT COLLECTING BANK THAT:

5 (1) THE WARRANTOR IS A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE ITEM;

6 (2) ALL SIGNATURES ON THE ITEM ARE AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED;

7 (3) THE ITEM HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED;

8 (4) THE ITEM IS NOT SUBJECT TO A DEFENSE OR CLAIM IN
9 RECOUPMENT (§ 3-305(A)) OF ANY PARTY THAT CAN BE ASSERTED AGAINST THE
10 WARRANTOR; AND

11 (5) THE WARRANTOR HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY INSOLVENCY
12 PROCEEDING COMMENCED WITH RESPECT TO THE MAKER OR ACCEPTOR OR, IN
13 THE CASE OF AN UNACCEPTED DRAFT, THE DRAWER.

14 (B) IF AN ITEM IS DISHONORED, A CUSTOMER OR COLLECTING BANK
15 TRANSFERRING THE ITEM AND RECEIVING SETTLEMENT OR OTHER
16 CONSIDERATION IS OBLIGED TO PAY THE AMOUNT DUE ON THE ITEM (I)
17 ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE ITEM AT THE TIME IT WAS TRANSFERRED, OR
18 (II) IF THE TRANSFER WAS OF AN INCOMPLETE ITEM, ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS
19 WHEN COMPLETED AS STATED IN §§ 3-115 AND 3-407. THE OBLIGATION OF A
20 TRANSFEROR IS OWED TO THE TRANSFEREE AND TO ANY SUBSEQUENT
21 COLLECTING BANK THAT TAKES THE ITEM IN GOOD FAITH. A TRANSFEROR CANNOT
22 DISCLAIM ITS OBLIGATION UNDER THIS SUBSECTION BY AN INDORSEMENT STATING
23 THAT IT IS MADE "WITHOUT RECOURSE" OR OTHERWISE DISCLAIMING LIABILITY.

24 (C) A PERSON TO WHOM THE WARRANTIES UNDER SUBSECTION (A) ARE
25 MADE AND WHO TOOK THE ITEM IN GOOD FAITH MAY RECOVER FROM THE
26 WARRANTOR AS DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO
27 THE LOSS SUFFERED AS A RESULT OF THE BREACH, BUT NOT MORE THAN THE
28 AMOUNT OF THE ITEM PLUS EXPENSES AND LOSS OF INTEREST INCURRED AS A
29 RESULT OF THE BREACH.

30 (D) THE WARRANTIES STATED IN SUBSECTION (A) CANNOT BE DISCLAIMED
31 WITH RESPECT TO CHECKS. UNLESS NOTICE OF A CLAIM FOR BREACH OF
32 WARRANTY IS GIVEN TO THE WARRANTOR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE CLAIMANT
33 HAS REASON TO KNOW OF THE BREACH AND THE IDENTITY OF THE WARRANTOR,
34 THE WARRANTOR IS DISCHARGED TO THE EXTENT OF ANY LOSS CAUSED BY THE
35 DELAY IN GIVING NOTICE OF THE CLAIM.

36 (E) A CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY UNDER THIS SECTION
37 ACCRUES WHEN THE CLAIMANT HAS REASON TO KNOW OF THE BREACH.

38 4-208.

39 (A) IF AN UNACCEPTED DRAFT IS PRESENTED TO THE DRAWEE FOR
40 PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE AND THE DRAWEE PAYS OR ACCEPTS THE DRAFT, (I)
41 THE PERSON OBTAINING PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE, AT THE TIME OF

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1 PRESENTMENT, AND (II) A PREVIOUS TRANSFEROR OF THE DRAFT, AT THE TIME OF
2 TRANSFER, WARRANT TO THE DRAVEE THAT PAYS OR ACCEPTS THE DRAFT IN
3 GOOD FAITH THAT:

4 (1) THE WARRANTOR IS, OR WAS, AT THE TIME THE WARRANTOR
5 TRANSFERRED THE DRAFT, A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE DRAFT OR
6 AUTHORIZED TO OBTAIN PAYMENT OR ACCEPTANCE OF THE DRAFT ON BEHALF OF
7 A PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE DRAFT;

8 (2) THE DRAFT HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED; AND

9 (3) THE WARRANTOR HAS NO KNOWLEDGE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF
10 THE PURPORTED DRAWER OF THE DRAFT IS UNAUTHORIZED.

11 (B) A DRAVEE MAKING PAYMENT MAY RECOVER FROM A WARRANTOR
12 DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE
13 DRAVEE LESS THE AMOUNT THE DRAVEE RECEIVED OR IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE
14 FROM THE DRAWER BECAUSE OF THE PAYMENT. IN ADDITION, THE DRAVEE IS
15 ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION FOR EXPENSES AND LOSS OF INTEREST RESULTING
16 FROM THE BREACH. THE RIGHT OF THE DRAVEE TO RECOVER DAMAGES UNDER
17 THIS SUBSECTION IS NOT AFFECTED BY ANY FAILURE OF THE DRAVEE TO
18 EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE IN MAKING PAYMENT. IF THE DRAVEE ACCEPTS THE
19 DRAFT (I) BREACH OF WARRANTY IS A DEFENSE TO THE OBLIGATION OF THE
20 ACCEPTOR, AND (II) IF THE ACCEPTOR MAKES PAYMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE
21 DRAFT, THE ACCEPTOR IS ENTITLED TO RECOVER FROM A WARRANTOR FOR
22 BREACH OF WARRANTY THE AMOUNTS STATED IN THIS SUBSECTION.

23 (C) IF A DRAVEE ASSERTS A CLAIM FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY UNDER
24 SUBSECTION (A) BASED ON AN UNAUTHORIZED INDORSEMENT OF THE DRAFT OR
25 AN ALTERATION OF THE DRAFT, THE WARRANTOR MAY DEFEND BY PROVING THAT
26 THE INDORSEMENT IS EFFECTIVE UNDER § 3-404 OR § 3-405 OR THE DRAWER IS
27 PRECLUDED UNDER § 3-406 OR § 4-406 FROM ASSERTING AGAINST THE DRAVEE THE
28 UNAUTHORIZED INDORSEMENT OR ALTERATION.

29 (D) IF (I) A DISHONORED DRAFT IS PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT TO THE
30 DRAWER OR AN INDORSER OR (II) ANY OTHER ITEM IS PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT
31 TO A PARTY OBLIGED TO PAY THE ITEM, AND THE ITEM IS PAID, THE PERSON
32 OBTAINING PAYMENT AND A PRIOR TRANSFEROR OF THE ITEM WARRANT TO THE
33 PERSON MAKING PAYMENT IN GOOD FAITH THAT THE WARRANTOR IS, OR WAS, AT
34 THE TIME THE WARRANTOR TRANSFERRED THE ITEM, A PERSON ENTITLED TO
35 ENFORCE THE ITEM OR AUTHORIZED TO OBTAIN PAYMENT ON BEHALF OF A
36 PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE ITEM. THE PERSON MAKING PAYMENT MAY
37 RECOVER FROM ANY WARRANTOR FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY AN AMOUNT
38 EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT PAID PLUS EXPENSES AND LOSS OF INTEREST RESULTING
39 FROM THE BREACH.

40 (E) THE WARRANTIES STATED IN SUBSECTIONS (A) AND (D) CANNOT BE
41 DISCLAIMED WITH RESPECT TO CHECKS. UNLESS NOTICE OF A CLAIM FOR BREACH
42 OF WARRANTY IS GIVEN TO THE WARRANTOR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE
43 CLAIMANT HAS REASON TO KNOW OF THE BREACH AND THE IDENTITY OF THE

54

1 WARRANTOR, THE WARRANTOR IS DISCHARGED TO THE EXTENT OF ANY LOSS
2 CAUSED BY THE DELAY IN GIVING NOTICE OF THE CLAIM.

3 (F) A CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY UNDER THIS SECTION
4 ACCRUES WHEN THE CLAIMANT HAS REASON TO KNOW OF THE BREACH.

5 4-209.

6 (A) A PERSON WHO ENCODES INFORMATION ON OR WITH RESPECT TO AN
7 ITEM AFTER ISSUE WARRANTS TO ANY SUBSEQUENT COLLECTING BANK AND TO
8 THE PAYOR BANK OR OTHER PAYOR THAT THE INFORMATION IS CORRECTLY
9 ENCODED. IF THE CUSTOMER OF A DEPOSITARY BANK ENCODES, THAT BANK ALSO
10 MAKES THE WARRANTY.

11 (B) A PERSON WHO UNDERTAKES TO RETAIN AN ITEM PURSUANT TO AN
12 AGREEMENT FOR ELECTRONIC PRESENTMENT WARRANTS TO ANY SUBSEQUENT
13 COLLECTING BANK AND TO THE PAYOR BANK OR OTHER PAYOR THAT RETENTION
14 AND PRESENTMENT OF THE ITEM COMPLY WITH THE AGREEMENT. IF A CUSTOMER
15 OF A DEPOSITARY BANK UNDERTAKES TO RETAIN AN ITEM, THAT BANK ALSO
16 MAKES THIS WARRANTY.

17 (C) A PERSON TO WHOM WARRANTIES ARE MADE UNDER THIS SECTION AND
18 WHO TOOK THE ITEM IN GOOD FAITH MAY RECOVER FROM THE WARRANTOR AS
19 DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE LOSS
20 SUFFERED AS A RESULT OF THE BREACH, PLUS EXPENSES AND LOSS OF INTEREST
21 INCURRED AS A RESULT OF THE BREACH.

22 [4-208.] 4-210.

23 [(1)] (A) A COLLECTING bank has a security interest in an item and any
24 accompanying documents or the proceeds of either:

25 [(a)] (1) In case of an item deposited in an account, to the extent to which
26 credit given for the item has been withdrawn or applied;

27 [(b)] (2) In case of an item for which it has given credit available for
28 withdrawal as of right, to the extent of the credit given, whether or not the credit is drawn
29 upon [and whether] or [not] there is a right of charge-back; or

30 [(c)] (3) If it makes an advance on or against the item.

31 [(2)] (B) [When] IF credit [which has been] given for several items received at
32 one time or pursuant to a single agreement is withdrawn or applied in part, the security
33 interest remains upon all the items, any accompanying documents or the proceeds of
34 either. For the purpose of this section, credits first given are first withdrawn.

35 [(3)] (C) Receipt by a collecting bank of a final settlement for an item is a
36 realization on its security interest in the item, accompanying documents and proceeds.
37 [To the extent and so] SO long as the bank does not receive final settlement for the item
38 or give up possession of the item or accompanying documents for purposes other than
39 collection, the security interest continues TO THAT EXTENT and is subject to [the
40 provisions of] Title 9, [except that] BUT:

55

1 [(a)] (1) No security agreement is necessary to make the security interest
2 enforceable ([subsection (1) (a) of § 9-203] § 9-203(1)(A)); [and]

3 [(b)] (2) No filing is required to perfect the security interest; and

4 [(c)] (3) The security interest has priority over conflicting perfected security
5 interests in the item, accompanying [documents] DOCUMENTS, or proceeds.

6 [4-209.] 4-211.

7 For purposes of determining its status as a holder in due course, [the] A bank has
8 given value to the extent that it has a security interest in an item, [provided that] IF the
9 bank otherwise complies with the requirements of § 3-302 on what constitutes a holder in
10 due course.

11 [4-210.] 4-212.

12 [(1)] (A) Unless otherwise instructed, a collecting bank may present an item not
13 payable by, through, or at a bank by sending to the party to accept or pay a written notice
14 that the bank holds the item for acceptance or payment. The notice must be sent in time
15 to be received on or before the day when presentment is due and the bank must meet any
16 requirement of the party to accept or pay under [§ 3-505] § 3-501 by the close of the
17 bank's next banking day after it knows of the requirement.

18 [(2)] (B) [Where] IF presentment is made by notice and [neither honor nor]
19 PAYMENT, ACCEPTANCE, OR request for compliance with a requirement under [§
20 3-505] § 3-501 is NOT received by the close of business on the day after maturity or, in the
21 case of demand items, by the close of business on the third banking day after notice was
22 sent, the presenting bank may treat the item as dishonored and charge any [secondary
23 party] DRAWER OR INDORSER by sending [him] IT notice of the facts.

24 [4-211.]

25 (1) A collecting bank may take in settlement of an item

26 (a) A check of the remitting bank or of another bank on any bank except the
27 remitting bank; or

28 (b) A cashier's check or similar primary obligation of a remitting bank which
29 is a member of or clears through a member of the same clearing house or group as the
30 collecting bank; or

31 (c) Appropriate authority to charge an account of the remitting bank or of
32 another bank with the collecting bank; or

33 (d) If the item is drawn upon or payable by a person other than a bank, a
34 cashier's check, certified check or other bank check or obligation.

35 (2) If before its midnight deadline the collecting bank properly dishonors a
36 remittance check or authorization to charge on itself or presents or forwards for
37 collection a remittance instrument of or on another bank which is of a kind approved by
38 subsection (1) or has not been authorized by it, the collecting bank is not liable to prior
39 parties in the event of the dishonor of such check, instrument or authorization.

56

1 (3) A settlement for an item by means of a remittance instrument or authorization
2 to charge is or becomes a final settlement as to both the person making and the person
3 receiving the settlement

4 (a) If the remittance instrument or authorization to charge is of a kind
5 approved by subsection (1) or has not been authorized by the person receiving the
6 settlement and in either case the person receiving the settlement acts seasonably before
7 its midnight deadline in presenting, forwarding for collection or paying the instrument or
8 authorization, -- at the time the remittance instrument or authorization is finally paid by
9 the payor by which it is payable;

10 (b) If the person receiving the settlement has authorized remittance by a
11 nonbank check or obligation or by a cashier's check or similar primary obligation of or a
12 check upon the payor or other remitting bank which is not of a kind approved by
13 subsection (1) (b), -- at the time of the receipt of such remittance check or obligation; or

14 (c) If in a case not covered by subparagraphs (a) or (b) the person receiving
15 the settlement fails to seasonably present, forward for collection, payor return a
16 remittance instrument or authorization to it to charge before its midnight deadline, -- at
17 such midnight deadline.]

18 4-213.

19 (A) WITH RESPECT TO SETTLEMENT BY A BANK, THE MEDIUM AND TIME OF
20 SETTLEMENT MAY BE PRESCRIBED BY FEDERAL RESERVE REGULATIONS OR
21 CIRCULARS, CLEARING-HOUSE RULES, AND THE LIKE, OR AGREEMENT. IN THE
22 ABSENCE OF SUCH PRESCRIPTION:

23 (1) THE MEDIUM OF SETTLEMENT IS CASH OR CREDIT TO AN ACCOUNT
24 IN A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF OR SPECIFIED BY THE PERSON TO RECEIVE
25 SETTLEMENT; AND

26 (2) THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT, IS:

27 (I) WITH RESPECT TO TENDER OF SETTLEMENT BY CASH, A
28 CASHIER'S CHECK, OR TELLER'S CHECK, WHEN THE CASH OR CHECK IS SENT OR
29 DELIVERED;

30 (II) WITH RESPECT TO TENDER OF SETTLEMENT BY CREDIT IN AN
31 ACCOUNT IN A FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, WHEN THE CREDIT IS MADE;

32 (III) WITH RESPECT TO TENDER OF SETTLEMENT BY A CREDIT OR
33 DEBIT TO AN ACCOUNT IN A BANK, WHEN THE CREDIT OR DEBIT IS MADE OR, IN
34 THE CASE OF TENDER OF SETTLEMENT BY AUTHORITY TO CHARGE AN ACCOUNT,
35 WHEN THE AUTHORITY IS SENT OR DELIVERED; OR

36 (IV) WITH RESPECT TO TENDER OF SETTLEMENT BY A FUNDS
37 TRANSFER, WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE PURSUANT TO § 4A-406(A) TO THE PERSON
38 RECEIVING SETTLEMENT.

39 (B) IF THE TENDER OF SETTLEMENT IS NOT BY A MEDIUM AUTHORIZED BY
40 SUBSECTION (A) OR THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT IS NOT FIXED BY SUBSECTION (A),

57

1 NO SETTLEMENT OCCURS UNTIL THE TENDER OF SETTLEMENT IS ACCEPTED BY THE
2 PERSON RECEIVING SETTLEMENT.

3 (C) IF SETTLEMENT FOR AN ITEM IS MADE BY CASHIER'S CHECK OR TELLER'S
4 CHECK AND THE PERSON RECEIVING SETTLEMENT, BEFORE ITS MIDNIGHT
5 DEADLINE:

6 (1) PRESENTS OR FORWARDS THE CHECK FOR COLLECTION,
7 SETTLEMENT IS FINAL WHEN THE CHECK IS FINALLY PAID; OR

8 (2) FAILS TO PRESENT OR FORWARD THE CHECK FOR COLLECTION,
9 SETTLEMENT IS FINAL AT THE MIDNIGHT DEADLINE OF THE PERSON RECEIVING
10 SETTLEMENT.

11 (D) IF SETTLEMENT FOR AN ITEM IS MADE BY GIVING AUTHORITY TO
12 CHARGE THE ACCOUNT OF THE BANK GIVING SETTLEMENT IN THE BANK
13 RECEIVING SETTLEMENT, SETTLEMENT IS FINAL WHEN THE CHARGE IS MADE BY
14 THE BANK RECEIVING SETTLEMENT IF THERE ARE FUNDS AVAILABLE IN THE
15 ACCOUNT FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE ITEM.

16 [4-212.] 4-214.

17 [(1)] (A) If a collecting bank has made provisional settlement with its customer
18 for an item and [itself] fails by reason of dishonor, suspension of payments by a bank, or
19 otherwise to receive [a] settlement for the item which is or becomes final, the bank may
20 revoke the settlement given by it, charge-back the amount of any credit given for the item
21 to its customer's account, or obtain refund from its customer, whether or not it is able to
22 return the item, if by its midnight deadline or within a longer reasonable time after it
23 learns the facts it returns the item or sends notification of the facts. IF THE RETURN OR
24 NOTICE IS DELAYED BEYOND THE BANK'S MIDNIGHT DEADLINE OR A LONGER
25 REASONABLE TIME AFTER IT LEARNS THE FACTS, THE BANK MAY REVOKE THE
26 SETTLEMENT, CHARGE-BACK THE CREDIT, OR OBTAIN REFUND FROM ITS
27 CUSTOMER, BUT IT IS LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS RESULTING FROM THE DELAY. These
28 rights to revoke, charge-back, and obtain refund terminate if and when a settlement for
29 the item received by the bank is or becomes final [(subsection (3) of §4-211 and
30 subsections (2) and (3) of § 4-213)].

31 [(2)] Within the time and manner prescribed by this section and § 4-301, an
32 intermediary or payor bank, as the case may be, may return an unpaid item directly to the
33 depository bank and may send for collection a draft on the depository bank and obtain
34 reimbursement. In such case, if the depository bank has received provisional settlement
35 for the item, it must reimburse the bank drawing the draft and any provisional credits for
36 the item between banks shall become and remain final.]

37 (B) A COLLECTING BANK RETURNS AN ITEM WHEN IT IS SENT OR DELIVERED
38 TO THE BANK'S CUSTOMER OR TRANSFEROR OR PURSUANT TO ITS INSTRUCTIONS.

39 [(3)] (C) A depository bank [which] THAT is also the payor may charge-back the
40 amount of an item to its customer's account or obtain refund in accordance with the
41 section governing return of an item received by a payor bank for credit on its books (§
42 4-301).

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1 [(4)] (D) The right to charge-back is not affected by:

2 [(a)] (1) Prior use of the credit given for the item; or

3 [(b)] (2) Failure by any bank to exercise ordinary care with respect to the
4 item, but [any] A bank so failing remains liable.

5 [(5)] (E) A failure to charge-back or claim refund does not affect other rights of
6 the bank against the customer or any other party.

7 [(6)] (F) If credit is given in dollars as the equivalent of the value of an item
8 payable in [a] foreign [currency] MONEY, the dollar amount of any charge-back or
9 refund [shall] MUST be calculated on the basis of the [buying sight] BANK-OFFERED
10 SPOT rate for the foreign [currency] MONEY prevailing on the day when the person
11 entitled to the charge-back or refund learns that it will not receive payment in ordinary
12 course.

13 [4-213.] 4-215.

14 [(1)] (A) An item is finally paid by a payor bank when the bank has done any of
15 the following[, whichever happens first]:

16 [(a)] (1) Paid the item in cash; [or]

17 [(b)] (2) Settled for the item without [reserving] HAVING a right to revoke
18 the settlement [and without having such right] under statute, [clearinghouse]
19 CLEARING-HOUSE rule, or agreement; or

20 [(c)] Completed the process of posting the item to the indicated account of
21 the drawer, maker or other person to be charged therewith; or]

22 [(d)] (3) Made a provisional settlement for the item and failed to revoke the
23 settlement in the time and manner permitted by statute, [clearing house]
24 CLEARING-HOUSE rule, or agreement. [Upon a final payment under subparagraphs (b),
25 (c) or (d) the payor bank shall be accountable for the amount of the item.]

26 (B) IF PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT FOR AN ITEM DOES NOT BECOME FINAL,
27 THE ITEM IS NOT FINALLY PAID.

28 [(2)] (C) If provisional settlement for an item between the presenting and payor
29 banks is made through a clearing house or by debits or credits in an account between
30 them, then to the extent that provisional debits or credits for the item are entered in
31 accounts between the presenting and payor banks or between the presenting and
32 successive prior collecting banks seriatim, they become final upon final payment of the
33 item by the payor bank.

34 [(3)] (D) If a collecting bank receives a settlement for an item which is or becomes
35 final, [(subsection (3) of § 4-211, subsection (2) of § 4-213)] the bank is accountable to
36 its customer for the amount of the item and any provisional credit given for the item in an
37 account with its customer becomes final.

38 [(4)] (E) Subject to (I) APPLICABLE LAW STATING A TIME FOR AVAILABILITY
39 OF FUNDS AND (II) any right of the bank to apply the credit to an obligation of the

59

1 customer, credit given by a bank for an item in [an account with its customer] A
2 CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT becomes available for withdrawal as of right:

3 [(a)] (1) [In any case where] IF the bank has received a provisional
4 settlement for the item, - when [such] THE settlement becomes final and the bank has
5 had a reasonable time to [learn that the settlement is final] RECEIVE RETURN OF THE
6 ITEM AND THE ITEM HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED WITHIN THAT TIME;

7 [(b)] (2) [In any case where] IF the bank is both [a] THE depository bank
8 and [a] THE payor bank, and the item is finally paid, - at the opening of the bank's
9 second banking day following receipt of the item.

10 [(5)] (F) [A deposit of money in a bank is final when made but, subject]
11 SUBJECT to APPLICABLE LAW STATING A TIME FOR AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS AND
12 any right of [the] A bank to apply [the] A deposit to an obligation of the [customer]
13 DEPOSITOR, [the] A deposit OF MONEY becomes available for withdrawal as of right at
14 the opening of the bank's next banking day [following] AFTER receipt of the deposit.

15 [4-214.] 4-216.

16 [(1)] (A) [Any] IF AN item IS in or [coming] COMES into the possession of a
17 payor or collecting bank [which] THAT suspends payment and [which] THE item [is]
18 HAS not BEEN finally paid, [shall] THE ITEM MUST be returned by the receiver, trustee,
19 or agent in charge of the closed bank to the presenting bank or the closed bank's
20 customer.

21 [(2)] (B) If a payor bank finally pays an item and suspends payments without
22 making a settlement for the item with its customer or the presenting bank which
23 settlement is or becomes final, the owner of the item has a preferred claim against the
24 payor bank.

25 [(3)] (C) If a payor bank gives or a collecting bank gives or receives a provisional
26 settlement for an item and thereafter suspends payments, the suspension does not
27 prevent or interfere with the [settlement] SETTLEMENT'S becoming final if [such] THE
28 finality occurs automatically upon the lapse of certain time or the happening of certain
29 events [(subsection (3) of § 4-211, subsection (1) (d), (2) and (3) of § 4-213)].

30 [(4)] (D) If a collecting bank receives from subsequent parties settlement for an
31 item, which settlement is or becomes final and THE BANK suspends payments without
32 making a settlement for the item with its customer which SETTLEMENT is or becomes
33 final, the owner of the item has a preferred claim against [such] THE collecting bank.

34 4-301.

35 [(1)] (A) [Where an authorized settlement] IF A PAYOR BANK SETTLES for a
36 demand item [(other than a documentary draft)] received by a payor bank
37 PRESENTED otherwise than for immediate payment over the counter [has been made]
38 before midnight of the banking day of receipt, the payor bank may revoke the settlement
39 and recover [any payment] THE ITEM if, before it has made final payment [(subsection
40 (1) of § 4-213)] and before its midnight deadline, it

41 [(a)] (1) Returns the item; or

60

1 [(b)] (2) Sends written notice of dishonor or nonpayment if the item is
2 [held for protest or is otherwise] unavailable for return.

3 [(2)] (B) If a demand item is received by a payor bank for credit on its books it
4 may return [such] THE item or send notice of dishonor and may revoke any credit given
5 or recover the amount thereof withdrawn by its customer, if it acts within the time limit
6 and in the manner specified in [the preceding] subsection (A).

7 [(3)] (C) Unless previous notice of dishonor has been sent, an item is dishonored
8 at the time when for purposes of dishonor it is returned or notice sent in accordance with
9 this section.

10 [(4)] (D) An item is returned:

11 [(a)] (1) As to an item [received] PRESENTED through a clearinghouse,
12 when it is delivered to the presenting or last collecting bank or to the clearing house or is
13 sent or delivered in accordance with CLEARING-HOUSE [its] rules; or

14 [(b)] (2) In all other cases, when it is sent or delivered to the bank's
15 customer or transferor or pursuant to [his] instructions.

16 4-302.

17 (A) [In the absence of a valid defense such as breach of a presentment warranty
18 (subsection (1) of § 4-207), settlement effected or the like, if] IF an item is presented
19 [on] TO and received by a payor bank, the bank is accountable for the amount of:

20 [(a)] (1) A demand item, other than a documentary draft, whether properly
21 payable or not, if the bank, in any case [where] IN WHICH it is not also the depository
22 bank, retains the item beyond midnight of the banking day of receipt without settling for
23 it or, [regardless or] whether OR NOT it is also the depository bank, does not pay or
24 return the item or send notice of dishonor until after its midnight deadline; or

25 [(b)] (2) Any other properly payable item unless, within the time allowed
26 for acceptance or payment of that item, the bank either accepts or pays the item or
27 returns it and accompanying documents.

28 (B) THE LIABILITY OF A PAYOR BANK TO PAY AN ITEM PURSUANT TO
29 SUBSECTION (A) IS SUBJECT TO DEFENSES BASED ON BREACH OF PRESENTMENT
30 WARRANTY (§ 4-208) OR PROOF THAT THE PERSON SEEKING ENFORCEMENT OF THE
31 LIABILITY PRESENTED OR TRANSFERRED THE ITEM FOR THE PURPOSE OF
32 DEFRAUDING THE PAYOR BANK.

33 4-303.

34 [(1)] (A) IF [Any] ANY knowledge, notice, or [stop-order] STOP-PAYMENT
35 ORDER received by, legal process served upon, or setoff exercised by a payor bank,
36 [whether or not effective under other rules of law] COMES TOO LATE to terminate,
37 suspend, or modify the bank's right or duty to pay an item or to charge its customer's
38 account for the item, [comes too late to so terminate, suspend or modify such right or
39 duty] if the knowledge, notice, [stop-order] STOP-PAYMENT ORDER, or legal process is
40 received or served and a reasonable time for the bank to act thereon expires or the setoff
41 is exercised after the [bank has done any] EARLIEST of the following:

61

1 [(a)] (1) [Accepted or certified the] THE BANK ACCEPTS OR CERTIFIES THE
2 item;

3 [(b)] (2) [Paid] THE BANK PAYS the item in cash;

4 [(c)] (3) [Settled] THE BANK SETTLES for the item without [reserving]
5 HAVING a right to revoke the settlement [and without having such right]under statute,
6 [clearing house] CLEARING-HOUSE rule, or agreement;

7 [(d)] Completed the process of posting the item to the indicated account of the
8 drawer, maker or other person to be charged therewith or otherwise has evidenced by
9 examination of such indicated account and by action its decision to paythe item; or

10 [(e)] (4) [Become] THE BANK BECOMES accountable for the amount of the
11 item under [subsection (1) (d) of § 4-213 and] § 4-302 dealing with thepayor bank's
12 responsibility for late return of items[.]; OR

13 (5) WITH RESPECT TO CHECKS, A CUTOFF HOUR NO EARLIER THAN ONE
14 HOUR AFTER THE OPENING OF THE NEXT BANKING DAY AFTER THE BANKING DAY
15 ON WHICH THE BANK RECEIVED THE CHECK AND NO LATER THAN THE CLOSE OF
16 THAT NEXT BANKING DAY OR, IF NO CUTOFF HOUR IS FIXED, THE CLOSE OF THE
17 NEXT BANKING DAY AFTER THE BANKING DAY ON WHICH THE BANK RECEIVED THE
18 CHECK.

19 [(2)] (B) Subject to [the provisions of] subsection [(1)] (A), itemsmay be
20 accepted, paid, certified, or charged to the indicated account of its customer in any order
21 [convenient to the bank].

22 4-401.

23 [(1)] (A) [As against its customer, a] A bank may charge against [his] THE
24 account [any] OF A CUSTOMER AN item [which] THAT is [otherwise] properly payable
25 from that account even though the charge creates an overdraft. ANY ITEMIS PROPERLY
26 PAYABLE IF IT IS AUTHORIZED BY THE CUSTOMER AND IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH
27 ANY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CUSTOMER AND BANK.

28 (B) A CUSTOMER IS NOT LIABLE FOR THE AMOUNT OF AN OVERDRAFT IF
29 THE CUSTOMER NEITHER SIGNED THE ITEM NOR BENEFITED FROM THE PROCEEDS
30 OF THE ITEM.

31 (C) A BANK MAY CHARGE AGAINST THE ACCOUNT OF A CUSTOMER A CHECK
32 THAT IS OTHERWISE PROPERLY PAYABLE FROM THE ACCOUNT, EVEN THOUGH
33 PAYMENT WAS MADE BEFORE THE DATE OF THE CHECK, UNLESS THE CUSTOMER
34 HAS GIVEN NOTICE TO THE BANK OF THE POSTDATING DESCRIBING THE CHECK
35 WITH REASONABLE CERTAINTY. THE NOTICE IS EFFECTIVE FOR THE PERIOD
36 STATED IN § 4-403(B) FOR STOP-PAYMENT ORDERS, AND MUST BE RECEIVED AT
37 SUCH TIME AND IN SUCH MANNER AS TO AFFORD THE BANK A REASONABLE
38 OPPORTUNITY TO ACT ON IT BEFORE THE BANK TAKES ANY ACTION WITH RESPECT
39 TO THE CHECK DESCRIBED IN § 4-303. IF A BANK CHARGES AGAINST THE ACCOUNT
40 OF A CUSTOMER A CHECK BEFORE THE DATE STATED IN THE NOTICE OF
41 POSTDATING, THE BANK IS LIABLE FOR DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS RESULTING FROM

62

1 ITS ACT. THE LOSS MAY INCLUDE DAMAGES FOR DISHONOR OF SUBSEQUENT ITEMS
2 UNDER § 4-402.

3 [(2)] (D) A bank [which] THAT in good faith makes payment to a holder may
4 charge the indicated account of its customer according to:

5 [(a)] (1) The original [tenor] TERMS of [his] THE altered item; or

6 [(b)] (2) The [tenor] TERMS of [his] THE completed item, even though the
7 bank knows the item has been completed unless the bank has notice that the completion
8 was improper.

9 4-402.

10 (A) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS TITLE, A PAYOR BANK
11 WRONGFULLY DISHONORS AN ITEM IF IT DISHONORS AN ITEM THAT IS PROPERLY
12 PAYABLE, BUT A BANK MAY DISHONOR AN ITEM THAT WOULD CREATE AN
13 OVERDRAFT UNLESS IT HAS AGREED TO PAY THE OVERDRAFT.

14 (B) A payor bank is liable to its customer for damages proximately caused by the
15 wrongful dishonor of an item. [When the dishonor occurs through mistake] [liability]
16 LIABILITY is limited to actual damages proved. If so proximately caused and proved
17 damages] AND may include damages for an arrest or prosecution of the customer or
18 other consequential damages. Whether any consequential damages are proximately
19 caused by the wrongful dishonor is a question of fact to be determined in each case.

20 (C) A PAYOR BANK'S DETERMINATION OF THE CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT
21 BALANCE ON WHICH A DECISION TO DISHONOR FOR INSUFFICIENCY OF AVAILABLE
22 FUNDS IS BASED MAY BE MADE AT ANY TIME BETWEEN THE TIME THE ITEM IS
23 RECEIVED BY THE PAYOR BANK AND THE TIME THAT THE PAYOR BANK RETURNS
24 THE ITEM OR GIVES NOTICE IN LIEU OF RETURN, AND NO MORE THAN ONE
25 DETERMINATION NEED BE MADE. IF, AT THE ELECTION OF THE PAYOR BANK, A
26 SUBSEQUENT BALANCE DETERMINATION IS MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF
27 REEVALUATING THE BANK'S DECISION TO DISHONOR THE ITEM, THE ACCOUNT
28 BALANCE AT THAT TIME IS DETERMINATIVE OF WHETHER A DISHONOR FOR
29 INSUFFICIENCY OF AVAILABLE FUNDS IS WRONGFUL.

30 4-403.

31 [(1)] (A) [A customer may by order to his bank stop payment of any item payable
32 for his account but the order must be] ANY PERSON AUTHORIZED TO DRAW ON THE
33 ACCOUNT, IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE PERSON, MAY STOP PAYMENT OF ANY ITEM
34 DRAWN ON THE CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT OR CLOSE THE ACCOUNT BY AN ORDER TO
35 THE BANK DESCRIBING THE ITEM OR ACCOUNT WITH REASONABLE CERTAINTY
36 received at [such] A time and in [such] A manner [as to afford] THAT AFFORDS the
37 bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it [prior to] BEFORE any action by the bank
38 with respect to the item described in § 4-303. IF THE SIGNATURE OF MORE THAN ONE
39 PERSON IS REQUIRED TO DRAW ON AN ACCOUNT, ANY OF THESE PERSONS MAY
40 STOP PAYMENT OR CLOSE THE ACCOUNT.

1 [(2) An oral order is binding upon the bank only for fourteen calendar days unless
2 confirmed in writing within that period. A written order is effective for only six months
3 unless renewed in writing.]

4 (B) A STOP-PAYMENT ORDER IS EFFECTIVE FOR 6 MONTHS, BUT IT LAPSES
5 AFTER 14 CALENDAR DAYS IF THE ORIGINAL ORDER WAS ORAL AND WAS NOT
6 CONFIRMED IN WRITING WITHIN THAT PERIOD. A STOP-PAYMENT ORDER MAY BE
7 RENEWED FOR ADDITIONAL 6-MONTH PERIODS BY A WRITING GIVEN TO THE BANK
8 WITHIN A PERIOD DURING WHICH THE STOP-PAYMENT ORDER IS EFFECTIVE.

9 [(3)] (C) The burden of establishing the fact and amount of loss resulting from
10 the payment of an item contrary to a [binding] stop-payment order OR ORDER TO
11 CLOSE AN ACCOUNT is on the customer. THE LOSS FROM PAYMENT OF AN ITEM
12 CONTRARY TO A STOP-PAYMENT ORDER MAY INCLUDE DAMAGES FOR DISHONOR
13 OF SUBSEQUENT ITEMS UNDER § 4-402.

14 4-404.

15 A bank is under no obligation to a customer having a checking account to pay a
16 check, other than a certified check, which is presented more than six months after its
17 date, but it may charge its customer's account for a payment made thereafter in good
18 faith.

19 4-405.

20 [(1)] (A) A payor or collecting bank's authority to accept, pay, or collect an item
21 or to account for proceeds of its collection, if otherwise effective, is not rendered
22 ineffective by incompetence of a customer of either bank existing at the time the item is
23 issued or its collection is undertaken if the bank does not know of an adjudication of
24 incompetence. Neither death nor incompetence of a customer revokes [such] THE
25 authority to accept, pay, collect, or account until the bank knows of the fact of death or of
26 an adjudication of incompetence and has reasonable opportunity to act on it.

27 [(2)] (B) Even with knowledge, a bank may for ten days after the date of death
28 pay or certify checks drawn on or [prior to] BEFORE that date unless ordered to stop
29 payment by a person claiming an interest in the account.

30 4-406.

31 [(1) If a bank sends to its customer a statement of account accompanied by items
32 or facsimiles of items paid in good faith in support of the debit entries or holds the
33 statement and items pursuant to a request or instructions of its customer or otherwise in
34 a reasonable manner makes the statement and items or facsimiles of items available to
35 the customer, the customer must exercise reasonable care and promptnessto examine the
36 statement and the items or facsimiles to discover an unauthorized signature or any
37 alteration on an item and must notify the bank promptly after discoverythereof.]

38 (A) A BANK THAT SENDS OR MAKES AVAILABLE TO A CUSTOMER A
39 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT SHOWING PAYMENT OF ITEMS FOR THE ACCOUNT SHALL
40 EITHER RETURN OR MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE CUSTOMER THE ITEMS PAID OR
41 PROVIDE INFORMATION IN THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT SUFFICIENT TO ALLOW
42 THE CUSTOMER REASONABLY TO IDENTIFY THE ITEMS PAID. THE STATEMENT OF

64

1 ACCOUNT PROVIDES SUFFICIENT INFORMATION IF THE ITEM IS DESCRIBED BY ITEM
2 NUMBER, AMOUNT, AND DATE OF PAYMENT.

3 (B) IF THE ITEMS ARE NOT RETURNED TO THE CUSTOMER, THE PERSON
4 RETAINING THE ITEMS SHALL EITHER RETAIN THE ITEMS OR, IF THE ITEMS ARE
5 DESTROYED, MAINTAIN THE CAPACITY TO FURNISH LEGIBLE COPIES OF THE ITEMS
6 UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF 7 YEARS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE ITEMS. A CUSTOMER
7 MAY REQUEST AN ITEM FROM THE BANK THAT PAID THE ITEM, AND THAT BANK
8 MUST PROVIDE IN A REASONABLE TIME EITHER THE ITEM OR, IF THE ITEM HAS
9 BEEN DESTROYED OR IS NOT OTHERWISE OBTAINABLE, A LEGIBLE COPY OF THE
10 ITEM.

11 (C) IF A BANK SENDS OR MAKES AVAILABLE A STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OR
12 ITEMS PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (A), THE CUSTOMER MUST EXERCISE
13 REASONABLE PROMPTNESS IN EXAMINING THE STATEMENT OR THE ITEMS TO
14 DETERMINE WHETHER ANY PAYMENT WAS NOT AUTHORIZED BECAUSE OF AN
15 ALTERATION OF AN ITEM OR BECAUSE A PURPORTED SIGNATURE BY OR ON
16 BEHALF OF THE CUSTOMER WAS NOT AUTHORIZED. IF, BASED ON THE STATEMENT
17 OR ITEMS PROVIDED, THE CUSTOMER SHOULD REASONABLY HAVE DISCOVERED
18 THE UNAUTHORIZED PAYMENT, THE CUSTOMER MUST PROMPTLY NOTIFY THE
19 BANK OF THE RELEVANT FACTS.

20 [(2)] (D) If the bank [establishes] PROVES that the customer failed, with respect
21 to an item, to comply with the duties imposed on the customer by subsection [(1)] (C) the
22 customer is precluded from asserting against the bank:

23 [(a)] (1) The CUSTOMER'S unauthorized signature of the customer or any
24 alteration on the item, if the bank also [establishes] PROVES that it suffered a loss by
25 reason of [such] THE failure; and

26 [(b)] (2) [An] THE CUSTOMER'S unauthorized signature or alteration by
27 the same wrongdoer on any other item paid in good faith by the bank [after the first item
28 and statement was available to the customer for a reasonable period not exceeding 14
29 business days and before the bank receives notification from the customer of any such
30 unauthorized signature or alteration.] IF THE PAYMENT WAS MADE BEFORE THE BANK
31 RECEIVED NOTICE FROM THE CUSTOMER OF THE UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURE OR
32 ALTERATION AND AFTER THE CUSTOMER HAD BEEN AFFORDED A REASONABLE
33 PERIOD OF TIME, NOT EXCEEDING 30 DAYS, IN WHICH TO EXAMINE THE ITEM OR
34 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AND NOTIFY THE BANK.

35 (E) IF SUBSECTION (D) APPLIES AND THE CUSTOMER PROVES THAT THE
36 BANK FAILED TO EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE IN PAYING THE ITEM AND THAT THE
37 FAILURE SUBSTANTIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO LOSS, THE LOSS IS ALLOCATED
38 BETWEEN THE CUSTOMER PRECLUDED AND THE BANK ASSERTING THE
39 PRECLUSION ACCORDING TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE FAILURE OF THE
40 CUSTOMER TO COMPLY WITH SUBSECTION (C) AND THE FAILURE OF THE BANK TO
41 EXERCISE ORDINARY CARE CONTRIBUTED TO THE LOSS. IF THE CUSTOMER PROVES
42 THAT THE BANK DID NOT PAY THE ITEM IN GOOD FAITH, THE PRECLUSION UNDER
43 SUBSECTION (D) DOES NOT APPLY.

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1 [(3) The preclusion under subsection (2) does not apply if the customer establishes
2 lack of ordinary care on the part of the bank in paying the item.]

3 [(4)] (F) Without regard to care or lack of care of either the customer or the
4 bank, a customer who does not within 12 months [from the time] AFTER the statement
5 [and] OR items are made available to the customer (subsection [(1)] (A)) discover and
6 report [an] THE CUSTOMER'S unauthorized signature ON or any alteration [on the face
7 or back of the item or does not within 36 months from that time discover and report any
8 unauthorized indorsement] ON THE ITEM is precluded from asserting against the bank
9 [such] THE unauthorized signature [or indorsement] or [such] alteration. IF THERE IS
10 A PRECLUSION UNDER THIS SUBSECTION, THE PAYOR BANK MAY NOT RECOVER
11 FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY UNDER § 4-208 WITH RESPECT TO THE UNAUTHORIZED
12 SIGNATURE OR ALTERATION TO WHICH THE PRECLUSION APPLIES.

13 [(5) If under this section a payor bank has a valid defense against a claim of a
14 customer upon or resulting from payment of an item and waives or fails upon request to
15 assert the defense the bank may not assert against any collecting bank or other prior party
16 presenting or transferring the item a claim based upon the unauthorized signature or
17 alteration giving rise to the customer's claim.]

18 4-407.

19 If a payor bank has paid an item over the [stop-payment] order of the drawer or
20 maker TO STOP PAYMENT, OR AFTER AN ACCOUNT HAS BEEN CLOSED, or otherwise
21 under circumstances giving a basis for objection by the drawer or maker, to prevent unjust
22 enrichment and only to the extent necessary to prevent loss to the bank by reason of its
23 payment of the item, the payor bank shall be subrogated to the rights:

24 [(a)] (1) Of any holder in due course on the item against the drawer or maker;
25 [and]

26 [(b)] (2) Of the payee or any other holder of the item against the drawer or
27 maker either on the item or under the transaction out of which the item arose; and

28 [(c)] (3) Of the drawer or maker against the payee or any other holder of the
29 item with respect to the transaction out of which the item arose.

30 4-501.

31 A bank [which] THAT takes a documentary draft for collection [must] SHALL
32 present or send the draft and accompanying documents for presentment and, upon
33 learning that the draft has not been paid or accepted in due course, [must] SHALL
34 seasonably notify its customer of [such] THE fact even though it may have discounted or
35 bought the draft or extended credit available for withdrawal as of right.

36 4-502.

37 [When] IF a draft or the relevant instructions require presentment "on arrival",
38 "when goods arrive", or the like, the collecting bank need not present until in its
39 judgment a reasonable time for arrival of the goods has expired. Refusal to pay or accept
40 because the goods have not arrived is not dishonor; the bank must notify its transferor of
41 [such] THE refusal but need not present the draft again until it is instructed to do so or
42 learns of the arrival of the goods.

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1 4-503.

2 Unless otherwise instructed and except as provided in Title 5, a bank presenting a
3 documentary draft:

4 [(a)] (1) Must deliver the documents to the drawee on acceptance of the draft if
5 it is payable more than three days after presentment; otherwise, only on payment; and

6 [(b)] (2) Upon dishonor, either in the case of presentment for acceptance or
7 presentment for payment, may seek and follow instructions from any referee in case of
8 need designated in the draft or if the presenting bank does not choose to utilize [his]
9 THE REFEREE'S services, it must use diligence and good faith to ascertain the reasons for
10 dishonor, must notify its transferor of the dishonor and of the resultsof its effort to
11 ascertain the reasons therefor, and must request instructions.

12 [But] HOWEVER the presenting bank is under no obligation with respect to goods
13 represented by the documents except to follow any reasonable instructions seasonably
14 received; it has a right to reimbursement for any expense incurred in following
15 instructions and to prepayment of or indemnity for [such] THOSE expenses.

16 4-504.

17 [(1)] (A) A presenting bank [which] THAT, following the dishonor of a
18 documentary draft, has seasonably requested instructions but does not receive them
19 within a reasonable time may store, sell, or otherwise deal with the goods in any
20 reasonable manner.

21 [(2)] (B) For its reasonable expenses incurred by action under subsection [(1)]
22 (A) the presenting bank has a lien upon the goods or their proceeds, which may be
23 foreclosed in the same manner as an unpaid seller's lien.

24 SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect
25 January 1, 1997.